HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bomby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 126—D BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 Sept.	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st Saloon	to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,,	,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon	to London ..	54	52	
,, ,,	,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Sept.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th ,,	BARPETA ..	Colombo and Madras.
28th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	24nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	29th	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22150. Telegrams : "OSHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulser, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

The Greatest Character Actor of All Times

LON CHANEY in the most Amazing Underworld Romance ever filmed

"THE UNHOLY THREE"

Mystery, Surprise, Romance are packed without let-up in this picture !
The Ventriloquist—the Dwarf—the Giant—why were they called

"THE UNHOLY THREE"

You will be continually kept guessing it.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.

Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to :—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street.

Tel. No. 25347. Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY - WHEN and WHERE ?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS :—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE ? "Immediately of course" is the only answer

Because delay means :—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided

WHERE TO INSURE ? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,

LIMITED DELHI ?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to :—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA, Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S. PATEL, Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR, Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR), Managing Director, "Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED :—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PALTON ROAD ESTATE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
Development Department.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for occupation, on temporary leases of three to five years, of prominent building plots opposite Crawford Market situate to the East of Palton Road, South of Carnac Road and North of newly constructed 45 feet Road, admeasuring about 300 to 340 square yards with frontages of about 50 to 80 feet on Palton Road and Carnac Road and of about 50 to 63 feet on the New Road.

2. Offers should reach this office not later than the 10th October, 1927, and will not be considered unless they are accompanied by an earnest of Rs. 100 which will be returned if the offer is not accepted.

3. Offers for longer leases, say, of seven to ten years will also be considered, if embodied with suitable terms.

4. The acceptance of the offer is subject to the approval of Government.

For plans and conditions apply to—
THE LAND MANAGER.
Development Department,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.

29290

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FIRE BRIGADE DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Station Officer in the Bombay Fire Brigade Service. The appointment will carry a pay of Rs. 200-10-350 p.m. with free quarters and certain allowances. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period not exceeding one year and the qualifications necessary are good physique, fair education and ability to command men. Candidates must not be younger than 25 years of age or older than 30. The possession of military training will be an asset.

Applications with full particulars should be sent to the CHIEF OFFICER, Fire Brigade, Fire Brigade Headquarters, Byculla Bridge, Bombay, on or before the 1st October, 1927.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1927.

29301

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of passing the following Extra-Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Manekla Ujamshi and Devidas J. Desai be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the Requisite Majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders which will be held at the Registered office of the Company at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansion, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the same hour on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1927.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1927.

29304

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September, 1927, to the 18th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 7th September, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 21st October, 1927, to those shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th September, 1927, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

29245

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FREKE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that REHMATBAI LADHA, widow and executrix of Meghji Canji, and FAKIR MAHOMED MEGHJI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Bapty Road and Northbrook Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 544.719 square yards as appears in the previous deeds, but according to Survey Register Extract 559 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3127, 4896, 4931, New No. 10022, Old Survey Nos. 4469 and 4477 and New Survey No. 5730, and Cadastral Survey No. 1008 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 785 and now E under No. 785 (1) and Street No. 22 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hazaratoolakhan and on or towards the North by the said Bapty Road.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1927.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

29306

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Issue of Rupees TWENTY-FIVE Lakhs FOUR Per Cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government Under Section 95 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925.

REPAYABLE, 1960-70.

1. With the sanction of Government and under the provisions of Sections 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 25 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable *at par* at Bombay on 4th October, 1970, but the Trustees reserve the power to repay *at par* at any time after 4th October 1960, on giving 6 months' notice in the Bombay Government Gazette of their intention to do so. It is not the intention of the Board to issue any further debenture loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on the 4th October 1927. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or mutiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 25 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas, it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fractions will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 31st December 1927.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust debentures will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the dates specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tender which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or subject to notification at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. The interest on debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

16. Anticipated interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full upto 31st December 1927 at the time of issue of debentures.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1/8th per cent to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By Order of the Board,
J. T. BURGE,
Ag. Chief Officer.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 6th September, 1927.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1927.

FORM OF TENDER

I.....

hereby tender for Rupees.....

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1927 and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees.....

.....Annas.....

for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees.....

as deposit at 5 per cent. on the amount tendered for and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 31st December 1927.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees.....

.....each.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

Date.....

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 4094 OF 1923.

(1). FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW,
(2). NANABHOY CURSETJI BROACHA ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). BHIWANI COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.
(2). MATHURADAS GOKULDAS. ... Defendants.

and

SHRIKRISHNA BERRIWALLA ... Applicant.

To

1. Messrs. TARACHAND and MURLIDHAR, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the 1st defendant Company.
2. RAI BAHADUR TARACHAND LOKMANDAS.
3. MURLIDHAR TARACHAND.
4. JUGALKISHOR HARNAMDAS,

The last three directors of the 1st defendant Company.

TAKE NOTICE that the Honourable the Judge in Chambers has on the 16th day of September, 1927, made the following order:—

"The Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd. the first defendant Company abovenamed do within 15 days after service of this order in the manner hereinafter mentioned on the said Messrs. Tarachand and Murlidhar, the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the 1st defendant Company and the said Messrs. Murlidhar Tarachand, Rai Bahadur Tarachand Lokmandas and Jugalkishore Harnamdas, the Directors of the 1st defendant Company, execute the conveyance of the suit property known as the Bhiwani Mills sold by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking accounts draft of which has been settled by the said Commissioner and that in default of the said 1st defendant Company so executing the said conveyance as aforesaid the said Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking accounts do convey the said suit property known as the Bhiwani Mills and execute the said conveyance for the said 1st defendant Company and in its name and that this order be served upon the said 1st defendant Company by serving the same upon Messrs. Tarachand and Murlidhar, the Secretaries and Treasurers and Agents and upon Messrs. Murlidhar Tarachand, Rai Bahadur Tarachand Lokmandas and Jugalkishore Harnamdas, the Directors of the 1st defendant Company by affixing a true copy of this order at 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road and by publishing an abstract thereof in English once in the "Bombay Chronicle", once in the "Tribune" of Lahore and once in the "Statesman" of Calcutta and by affixing also a true copy of the same on a conspicuous part of the Court House."

Dated this 16th day of September, 1927.

(Sd. S. S. RANGNEKAR,
(Sd.) MADHAVJI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Applicant.

29302.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Trimbak Waman Joshi, Proprietor of the Chaupaty Printing Press, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Trimbak Waman Joshi of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, executrix according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 15th day of September, 1927.
Messrs. MANILAL KHER AND SEQUEIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

29303

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 24th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Cane cot, easy chair, grinding stone, copper pots, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
2 cases No. 2 tins each 6 doz. Huntley Palmer's Biscuits (assorted).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

FURNITURE SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT "BANOO MANSION", TEJPAL ROAD, NEW GAMDEVI (NEXT TO LABURNUM ROAD).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, rich and very handsome household French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made by Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich bevelled mirror, dining room sideboards, dinner waggons, leather-lined arm-chairs and Morocco lined Chesterfield drawing room suites, mirror back corner and large centre cabinets, silver book and show cases, Rosewood cottage piano, gramophone, electric chandeliers, silk tapestry and cushioned lined suite by Benjamin, new design double pole wooden bedstead, mirror, panel door, hanging and clothes, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables, writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, soiled linen baskets, rich woollen and velvet pile carpets, rich glass and porcelainware, English knives and forks, dining table, rich water colour engravings, teakwood ice chest with refrigerator by Army and Navy, teapoys, etc., etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 439 BORAS (IN BORAS AND LOOSE) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th September, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Wadi Bunder in Wadi Bunder Cotton Press, by order of the Insurance Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Dhanji Memoo the following cotton belonging to Messrs. Goculdas Dossa and Co. salved from the late fire that had occurred in the above-mentioned Press Godown.

439 Boras (in Boras and Loose) Cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT MARBLE HALL, WODEHOUSE ROAD, NEAR COLABA STATION, PROPERTY OF R. S. GILESPIE, ESQ.

Of specially made various designs high-class furniture consisting of big Jacobean dining table, large mirror and plain sideboards and chairs, fancy cabinets, screen, silver show cases, drawing room cabinets, Jacobean Chesterfield suites, glass door bureau writing desks, pictures, best silver and platedware, carpets, complete Jacobean bedroom set of beds with spring box mattress, dressing mirror, glass and panel almirahs, shaving stands, dressing and writing tables, and hat and coat stands, ice box, English bath and wash basins, China and porcelainware, also few pieces of blackwood carved furniture, glass and crockery, etc. Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—INFLUENTIALED and RESPECTABLE PARTNER for Managing Agent's firm of Indian Life Assurance Company. Please apply to Box No. 2032, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R470.

WANTED.—A CERTIFIED DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country Muslim High School. Matriculate with Persian as Second Language will be preferred. Apply urgently to Box No. 2031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R465.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs.	195
Corona Three fine	Rs.	95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs.	150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs.	110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs.	75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs.	125
Century Portable	Rs.	85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GHANDHIJI IN SOUTH INDIA.
His latest photographs, enlargements, and TOUR ALBUMS available FOR SALE. Mahatmaji says the work of the PRESS PHOTO BUREAU, Triplicane, Madras, is thoroughly American and up to date.
P 29276.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern convenience. Apply Box No. 200, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts up to 17-1|2" collar for Rs. 7-2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa", P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T R44r.

TO SALE.—BRASS NAME-PLATES, ½ inch and 1½ inch letter at 0-2-6 and 0-6-9 a letter with frame. THE FAVOURITE NAME-PLATE CO., 2-7, Hammam Street, Bombay 1. Agents wanted.
T R464.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND and WILLYS KNIGHT OWNERS, entrust your Car to men who are thoroughly experienced in handling them. Our Bombay Workshops are specially equipped to deal with repairs and adjustments. None but genuine Spare Parts are employed. G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd., Overland and Willys Knight Distributers, 12, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Showroom, Hughes Road.
J. A. 29294.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

MEDICAL.

GONORRHOEA MIXTURE.—The Positive, safe and speedy cure of Acute or Chronic Gonorrhoea and Gleet. Price Re. 1-8 (per V. P. P. and Packing charges). Prepared by:—B. K. RELE & CO., Kshatriya Dnyati Nivas, Bombay No. 4.
P R426

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs.	31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs.	23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47. THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened an interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 ' per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	96,560,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

FINE ART EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN
From 10 a. m. to 11 p. m. DAILY
AT
RAMBAG, C. P. TANK.

A Real Life-sketch
of a well-to-do millionaire of Bombay—
SHOWING
His faithless second-wife and unfaithful firm-manager
COME and SEE TO-DAY
Saraswati Film Co.'s Picture
Social Pirates
The whole staff has performed very nicely—and made this picture—the Picture.
Time and Rates as usual.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	2,99,50,050
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs.	1,99,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs.	79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Saddle Bags crammed with adventure and Tarzan—the horse with almost human intelligence.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

LOVERS and ADMIRERS
OF
UNIVERSAL PICTURES

will be pleased to learn that they will have an opportunity of seeing regularly every week Universal Jewels, Super Jewels, Comedies and other selected pictures
AT THE
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road,
COMMENCING,
SATURDAY, 1st October, 1927.
Entire change in the Management,
FROM NOW ON THE
UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
will be conducted under the personal supervision of
RAO SAHEB CHUNILAL G. MUNIM J. P.
Agent
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION, BOMBAY.
Look out for the opening offering.

Police Raids **Local Film Studio!**
Was it sensational news—a cinema scene or
A JOKE ON INDIAN "NATIONAL HERALD!"
A realism on the silver screen; thus the story runs:—
THE LOCAL IMPERIAL FILM CO.
Produced a Masterpiece picture:—
"The Dancing Girl"
and "National Herald" created a sensation about The Golden Gang—The Murder—The Police Raid—thus the Imperial studio created a scene and National "Herald" reporter was carried away by the realism, and that is why
"THE DANCING GIRL"
Featuring Miss SULOCHNA makes her debut at
IMPERIAL CINEMA
SATURDAY THE 24TH SEPTEMBER. YOU ARE WELCOME WITH YOUR FAMILY.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:— 5, 7, 9, 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays at 3 p. m.

MAHARASHTRA NATAK MANDALI
WILL STAGE
TO-NIGHT at 9 p. m.
AND
on Sunday 25th September at 4 p. m.
KICHAK VADH
AT THE
Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD
Booking is open at the theatre from 8 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 7 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
DAILY: At 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M
Sat. & Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.
TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
First Week—Fps. 1, 2, 3 & 4.
8 Gorgeous Reels of Vitagraph's latest serial in 30 parts
"VENGEANCE and the WOMAN"
with
WILLIAM DUNCAN.
It will spur the jaded mind to quick and tense response.
Also Harold Lloyd Comedy.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME ! GRAND CHANGE !!

FORTUNE AND FOOLS

SPECIALLY PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO. BOMBAY.

THE BEST SOCIAL PICTURE OF THE DAY

AT

DUBASH THEATRE New Charni Road. KRISHNA CINEMA TIME, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. Extra at 3 P. M. on Holidays,

COMING SHARDA'S "BHEDI-TRISHULA" SOCIAL PICTURE

ALSO COMING Krishna's Super Production "AT THE CLANG OF FETTERS.',

DON'T PLAY WITH INDIA.

"MOST FANTASTIC, ABSURD, RIDICULOUS SCHEME"

MR. JINNAH'S CRUSHING REPLY TO COL. CRAWFORD

Following is the concluding portion of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's speech in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the debate on the Skeen Committee's Report. Mr. Jinnah exposes the Government policy and explodes the fatuous plea for the 8 unit scheme. This speech will be read with exceptional interest:—

Now, Sir, we come to the question of British recruitment. We are told by Colonel Crawford who seems to be a great authority on the subject—I do not know how he gets all this information, probably he gathered this information at some club when he was in London last (laughter)—that the British youth refuse to come out or will refuse to come out if the recommendations are given effect to. Colonel Crawford, Sir, is the messenger of the British youth and he has brought this message to this House and to India that the British youth refuse to work either in co-operation with or under Indian officers in the Indian army on their merits. Is that a message of the British youth to India? What does he mean by saying that birds of the same feather flock together? (Applause.) What did he mean by suggesting that we should a Dominion Army which will be entirely Indian? What did he mean by championing the 8 units scheme? With regard to this 8-unit scheme if he had read our report—unfortunately, of course, it is true that due to the Government's wrong attitude he has not got all the material before him—he would have found that it was not only the Indian commissioned officers who objected to this 8-unit scheme, but every British officer commanding the regiments condemned it altogether. (Applause.) There was not a single witness who did not condemn it. When we went to England, the War Office even could not give us any convincing reason why this 8-unit scheme was brought into force. It was due to the decision arrived at by the British Cabinet and the Cabinet, I am informed, consults what is called the "Imperial Defence Committee." Now, Sir, we have fully dealt with the 8-unit scheme and our objections are to be found in the Report. But now was this 8-unit scheme exploited? It is to be found in the kind of lectures, a specimen of which we have annexed to this Report. Who gave this lecture? It was given by an officer. And who is this officer? He is an officer in the India Office and he goes to Sandhurst and tells the British youths that they will never have to serve under Indians and that is why this 8-unit scheme was started. It was a misrepresentation; it was misleading; it was poisoning the minds of the British youth. And Colonel Crawford is now the messenger who says that you cannot expect the British officers to accept your social conditions. What does he mean by social conditions? What has the army officer got to do with social conditions?

Colonel Crawford: Live in a mess and drink.

Mr. Jinnah: Live in a mess and drink! (Laughter.) What do you want him to do, to have a drink? Well, he is quite capable of that. Have you not got 44 Indian King's commissioned officers in the Army to-day? Even Sandhurst—do they not share mess life? Sir, I again read the evidence and I ask the Government to produce that evidence. Publish it.

Why did you not publish it? If you read the evidence you will find that there was not a single European officer to whom this question was not put. Every European officer was asked whether he was getting on well with his colleagues the Indian commissioned officers. There was not a single European officer who said that he was not getting on well with his colleagues or with subordinates. They had nothing to complain of. Then the Indian Commissioned officers are on the most friendly terms with the British officers and get on very well with them. They have got the greater affection and love for some of their colleagues. (Applause.) What is the good of saying, segregate the Indian officers from the British in the Army. I am surprised that we should be told to-day on the floor of this House by no less a person than my Hon. friend that he has a brand new scheme which would solve this problem. I ask my Hon. friend Colonel Crawford where was he when the Sandhurst Committee was sitting in India for 8 months and recording the evidence and views of various people. Colonel Crawford was in India. Sometimes he was next door to the room in which the Committee sat. (Laughter.) Where was he then? Why did he not come forward with his magnificent scheme which he has now put forward before the House?

ABSURD AND IMPRACTICABLE.

Colonel Crawford: I addressed a letter to the Skeen Committee.

Mr. Jinnah: Why did he not put forward the scheme that he brought before the House in his speech the other day?

Colonel Crawford: I was not allowed to do so.

Mr. Jinnah: Who prevented the Hon. Member from doing so? Well, Sir, this is the spirit of some which really brings discredit to the Europeans in this country. (Applause and hear, hear.) Well, Sir, you have a man of the position of Colonel Crawford, a member of this House, connected with the Military, a man with very wide experience, and yet he never came before the Sandhurst Committee, never cared to attend any of its meetings, but he now comes up here with his wonderful scheme. (Laughter.) What is his scheme? I say that his scheme is absurd and impractical. I know I shall be told that I am a lawyer and what do I understand about military matters. I admit I am a lawyer. But, Sir, may I draw attention to the paragraph in the Report which certainly bears the signature of one of the greatest soldiers in India, Sir Andrew Skeen (Applause). Certainly there were on that Committee two distinguished officers holding the rank of Majors, and there were also two Viceroy's Commissioned officers in that Committee. What do they say about this. They all agreed to the proposals made in the Report. My Hon. friend, Colonel Crawford, says: "Why don't you train up Indian officers?" He says that by that means the Viceroy's Commissioned officers can become King's Commissioned officers. What does my Hon. friend mean by that? I have great admiration for the Viceroy's Commissioned officers; they are brave men, they are heroic men, they have shown their mettle in many a battle-front. I must not be misunderstood when I say that there are inherent difficulties in the way of Viceroy's Commissioned officers becoming King's Commissioned officers. Generally a man becomes a Viceroy's Commissioned officer at the age of 40 or 45. He generally has to rise from the rank of a sepoy who has no education.

Colonel Crawford:: Sometimes.

Mr. Jinnah: No, Sir. It is only now that we are making an effort to have them more or less educated to a certain extent, but it is merely elementary education with which they are equipped. Most of them can hardly read or write. We are making efforts just now to import men with some education. What is the scheme of my Hon. friend Colonel Crawford? To prepare these men for King's commissioned officers. Think of a man at the age of 45 being prepared for the King's Commission? Are we to send him to school? By the time he gets out of the school and is able to [illegible] King's Commission he will be 50. By the time he becomes a Captain he would have come to the fag end of his service and would be made to retire, from the army. He will never have an opportunity of becoming a Major or a Colonel and certainly never a Lieutenant-Colonel which takes over 26 years of service.

Colonel Crawford: My exact words were these: Instead of taking the men from the ranks at a very late age in life after 15, 16, or 17 years service I think I would have taken them after about 4 years service.

Mr. Jinnah: My Hon. friend Colonel Crawford forgets how old a sepoy will be when he is recruited. He is perhaps assuming that he will be 15 or 16 years of age when is recruited as a sepoy. Why should he assume that? Even granting that he would be 18, here is the absurdity which I would point out to my Hon. friend who claims to be the military authority. Whom will you get? A poor sepoy's boy. No man is going to join as a sepoy on a paltry pay of Rs. 17 if he has any guts in him and better prospects. You will get a man who is the son of a poor man you will get a man who cannot find a paying occupation anywhere else. How can you expect a boy of eighteen who is a matriculate to join as a sepoy? Then this boy is to remain in the Army as a sepoy, according to Colonel Crawford. He enters the Army at the age of 18. Then after 5 years you give him the Viceroy's Commission. Why? What will he do with the Viceroy's Commission. For 5 years he has to remain as a sepoy before he gets a Viceroy's Commission; and what has he to do thereafter? To prepare for his studies to qualify himself to obtain a King's Commission. It is the most fantastic absurd and ridiculous scheme to be proposed by anybody.

And, Sir, what is more we have dealt with the idea which is not new. If you turn to page 32. paragraph 28. We have shown in our Report the greatest solicitude and the utmost consideration for the soldier class and their sons. We have provided for them in various ways. Sir, one of the provisions comes under the heading of Grant of King's Commissions to Viceroy's Commissioned Officers. This is what we say: you have non-commissioned officers in England who are occasionally imported into the commissioned ranks for their exceptional merits. Similarly we say that Viceroy's Commissioned officers should stand on the same footing as non-commissioned officers and we recommend that Viceroy's commissioned officers should be given opportunities of qualifying for King's Commission analogus to those afforded to non-commissioned officers in the British Army.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Now, Sir, I will only say this. I have got two more points which I want to put to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The first, Sir, is this. I ask the Commander-in-Chief what has he done with regard to the question of the official guardianship at Sandhurst? I asked him what steps have the Goverament of India taken with regard to the question of admission of Indians to the Officers Training Corps the universities? Sir, those are two matters which have nothing to do with high Imperial policy and they do not require, I take it, the consent or the approval of the Imperial Defence Committee. At any rate, so far as the guardianship is concerned, sir, the House knows already that we have dealt with it. The present guardian, Colonel Stooks, is a man who has been proved beyond all doubt to be a hysterical, unsuitable and incompetent person. Now, the Committee have said that the present arrangements with regard to the guardianship are highly unsatisfactory. Of course it is put in very polite language. But if you could look into the record, which is still suppressed, you would have realised what sort of guardian Colonel Stooks is. It is not merely that the Sub-Committee discovered it there. Let me tell His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that complants about him came before the main Committee before the Sub-Commitee started, which have affected the good name of Sandhurst in India, and they were so serious that the main Committee actually formulated express instructions in writing for us on this matter and when we went there the reports and information we already had were fully confirmed beyond doubt; and I would like to know what steps the Government of India have taken with regard to that matter.

As to Officers' Training Corps also you know that no Indians are allowed or admitted to the Officers' Training Corps of the universities there. It was pointed out that it was not fair and we have not yet got a reply to it. It is dealt with in our Report also—that this works the greatest possible hardship. In the first place the Indian who is at the unversity if he wants to get a King's Commission, will not be allowed to claim an ante-date because, unless he has had training in an Officers' Training Corps. So an Indian is not admitted and then refused the ante-date. So it comes to this that he is not admitted into the Officers' Traing Corps, he is not allowed to claim an ante-date. Therefore you go round and round. That is one handicap. The other handicap is that when you have a boy of a particular age, at the university that is the period of his life when this training is most useful and most valuable; he happens to be young and at the University and he is not allowed to enter the Officers' Training Corps. Therefore, when he comes back to the country at a maturer age, he cannot possibly then go in for the training with the same advantage and with the same valuable results and cannot avail himself of the Indian Territorial Force which exists. It was said that the Officers' Training Corps is intended primarily for the British Territorial Army, but no Indian would care to be in it because I think there is hardly any Indian youth—there may be an exception here and there—who would stay on in England; most Indian boys who go there come back.

In conclusir, sir, I would say this: I am aware that a certain clique exists in England. The India Office is surrounded by it and the only place that we went to and that had its atmosphere fouled by this clique was Sandhurst. At every other place we were received and treated with every consideration; Sandhurst was the only place which was sought to be spoiled by this clique; and I say to the better minded Englishmen in Great Britain, "If this is your message from your youth, that they are not willing to co-operate, if they are not willing to work and take their rank according to their merits in this country, tear up the Declaration of August 1917; tear it up now and here and say to the people of India, "We are here to rule and nothing else." Sir, I find there may be some difficulty because it may be said after all you have got to deal with young men But who is responsible for poisoning their minds? It was the same old story when the Indian Civil Service was being Indianised, when we were told in this country by many who now sit on the Treasury Benches, "If you are going to Indianise the Civil Service, we shall tender our resignation; we are not going to be your servants." It was the same story when the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced. We were told by many Englishmen that they would leave this country, rather than submit to these reforms as they could not work the reforms. But we find, sir, we have survived those threats. (Laughter from the Swarajist Benches), and I find that the Treasury Benches are full of those gentlemen some of whom probably had threatened to resign, but they probably thought better of it. (Laughter from the Swarajist Benches). But, I say, sir, let us not be carried away by these threats.....

Mr. President: Order, order. The Honourable Member must thank himself if this debate goes over to another day.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah: After that, sir, I will say nothing more, and I will once more appeal to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief not to swerve from the assurance which he has given on the floor of this House and not play with Indian people any more.

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Bombay High Court has recently introduced some changes in the High Court Pleaders' examination, which is now to be held only once instead of twice a year, and thus entailed serious hardships and obstacles in the paths of the poor but deserving smart students. Before the year 1922 [illegible] in the grand total number of marks were required by each student to pass his examination. but this test was considered and thought by all the persons then in power to be rather very rigid and hard and so the percentage appears to have been reduced since 1922 (after a full discussion and deliberation to 35 and 50 respectively and some concessions, such as holding the H.P. Examination twice a year and offering a chance of passing by giving exemptions etc., were generously granted and thus a few bright students, who unforutnately could not complete their College courses and pass their LL.B., examinations, merely for want of their poor pecuniary circumstances etc., could become Vakils of the High Court, by this less expensive short cut. Even with all these concessions, the percentage of passing the High Court Pleaders' Examination, at the first chance, was hardly 5 and with many chances, say about 10 p.c. i.e. 90 p.c. failed, probably on account of difficult and lengthy question papers or harsh and rigid examining of the answered papers. In the light of these most unsatisfactory results, the High Court of Bombay, has now to our great surprise, withdrawn these concessions all of a sudden from the year 1928, and made the examination as stiff as before and thus made a passable road to be rather unpassable by putting the same difficulties, which were once for all considered to be very onerous and hard.

Moreover the changes in rules referred to above were not made known and published in the Government Gazette, before the date of sending the fees for High Court Pleaders' examination, held in last August 1927, expired and so many a student could not avail himself of August examination, as he had decided to appear in February 1928 "as usual". Want of proper notice of the new rules 'in time' would certainly inflict serious hardships on helpless poor students. It may also be stated that students from Gujarat and Kathiawar side had requested the High Court of Bombay at least to postpone the date of examination held in last August (8-8-27), on account of the unprecedented floods and the consequent untold havoc and derailments caused thereby, but that too has not been considered favourably.

It is therefore, earnestly requested by all students appearing for the High Court Pleaders' Examination that the powers, who have framed, altered and introduced the rules in question, may kindly be pleased to continue the concessions already granted since 1922 and hold the H.P. Examination twice a year as heretofore, and for this act of kindness, the poor students shall ever remain grateful to them.—Yours etc.

BY ALL SUFFERERS.

"CHRONICLE" PATETI NUMBER.

The "Satya Mitra" writes:—

Our contemporary the "Bombay Chronicle" also has this year issued its Special Pateti Number, priced at annas four. On the frontspiece three Parsi children are shown praying before the Firepan, in three different poses, which is opportune, and a photo Zoroaster is given at the top of this illustration. In the same way, on page 19 of the Number are to be seen three Parsi children in different poses in a room which is appropriately decorated with a garland of flowers. Another attractive illustration is that of a group of late Mr. Jamsetji Tata, late Mr. R. D. Tata, Sir Dorab Tata and late Si Rutton J. Tata, and a short sketch of the career is also given alongwith the illustration. while an article written on Parsi Journalism will be considered opportune. our view of the beginning made by our contemporary of pub'ishing a Pateti number. The article written on "Old Iran and Egypt" from able pen of Dr. Jivanji Modi will be read with interest at a time when Parsis' attention has been rivetted on Persia.

The house of Dr. S. R. Diwan, an eye specialist of Anarkali, was searched by the Lahore police on a search warant issued by the District Magistrate, in connection with some proscribed literature. The search lasted for about two hours and the police recovered the July and August numbers of the "Freedom", the pamphlet on "New China", and two typed manuscript copies of an article written for the

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The hall of Laxmibag (Bhatwadi) Girgaum was full when Prof. Deodhar once more gave an opportunity to hear really good music on Sunday morning, when Prof. Narayanrao Vyas gave a performance in vocal music. He sang very well and was often cheered when he sang the "Ashavari," "Thumri" and "Bhairavi" ragaas. Prof. Murudkhan, the famous 'bean' player, garlanded Prof. Deodhar and complimented him on his efforts to make the art of music popular after Pundit Vishnu Digamber had wished him every success in his undertaking.

Prof. Onkarnath who manages an independent institution of music at Broach happened to be present at the concert and the whole audience urged on him to sing one song. He spoke a few words of encouragement to Prof. Deodhar and sang a "Bhajan" which was much appreciated by the whole audience.

Mr. Kallianrai G. Ghoda thanked Prof. Narayanrao Vyas and Prof. Onkarnath for the interest shown in the Institution and thanked Prof. Deodhar for arranging such concerts and giving the public rare opportunities to hear such able men sing.

CRICKET AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 22.

The first match of the Catholic Schools (Damaun Diocese) Cricket Tournament (Juniors) was played on the new and extensive ground of St. Andrews' High School yesterday. By a narrow margin of 7 runs st. Andews' High School won against the Antonio D'Souza High School, Byculla.

Having won the toss, the visitors sent in the home team who made a feeble total of 41 runs. To this, the Byculla School replied with 49 runs. In the second innings, tense excitement prevailed among the school boy spectators especially towards the close of the game. The Andrewites scored 49 and the Bombayites failed in their herculean efforts to equalize. Thus the Bombay team fell short of 7 runs and lost.

PROPOSED NEW MOSQUE FOR BOTAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Botad contains but one mosque and that too at the southern extremity of the town. The population of Botad has much increased during the last two decades and with the increase of population the town has extended itself towards the North. This newly populated locality lying between the railway station and the old walls is called the "para." The Mussalman inhabitants of the "para" find it very inconvenient to go to the old mosque five times during the day, especially in the sultry summer and the rainy season. The Mussilmans of the "para" have, therefore, approached the Administration with an application to grant them, on a nominal price, a piece of land on the banks of the river to build a mosque on.

At the request of the Mussalmans of Botad the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar has also recommended the matter to the Administration.

Mr. Amin Alam Quereishi an inhabitant of Botad was taking keen interest in this laudabl work but unfortunately he recently died in Africa where he was earning his livelihood. He had collected Rs. 1,125 there which he sent to Botad. Out of this sum Rs. 1,050 are lying with Mr. Omar Dadan and Rs. 75 which were with Mr. Joosub Hashem have been paid up to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar for safe custody. Some more money was also collected by the late Mr. Qureishi which is, it is said, in the possession of the firm where he was employed.

The Bhavnagar Darbar, it is hoped, will surely grant the fascility required to fulfil the religious want of its Mussalman subjects by giving them the piece of land applied for.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSSALMAN OF BOTAD.

The situation arising out of the strike of fishermen in Allahabad was considered by a meeting of the Octroi Joint Committee, which resolved to recommend the Municipal Board to abolish the newly imposed duty on fish as it affected a poor community.—Free Press.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Slight rally followed by renewed hedge selling. Futures 28 to 34 points lower.

LOCAL—Narrow Market—Closed quiet but Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Home friends:—

"Dallas cables, no improvement in crop prospects."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 22nd inst. as under:—

"Ginnings expected to be bearish. Prefer purchase on weakness"

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

N.Y. October highest 20.63 (10-12 a.m.) lowest 20.20 (at the close).

New York market eased on hedge selling.

Liverpool 9 a.m.: No precipitation. Weather cool.

8-45 p.m.: Good undertone. Market declined on straddle selling.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following reply to a query as to the market expectation of the ginning figure:

Expecting between 3-1|2 to 4 millions.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and prices registered small improvement of 15 points. This rally was soon lost on renewed hedge selling and the market closed easy at a decline of 28 to 34 points. Spot cotton declined 30 points to 20.70 cent.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 26 points. There was scattered buying but prices declined in the late trading on straddle selling. The close was quiet at a rise of 13 to 15 points.

The Ginning report due to-day is anticipated to be bearish. There is no change in the weather and in view of large movement of the new crop, hedge selling is depressing prices. Private estimates of the ginning report are ranging from 3-1|2 to 4 million bales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Following a small decline in New York the local market opened at Rs. 413/ and declined to Rs. 411 on nervous bulls unloading. At the decline shorts covered and prices improved to Rs. 415/. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A/M.	413	415	411	414/4
Oomra D/J.	379	381	379	381
Bengal D/J.	340	343	340	343

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Liverpool opened 16 points lower. The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business and the market closed at 6-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	414	415	413	414/8
Oomra D/J.	379	380	379	379
Bengal D/J.	341	342	341	342

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

	Yen.
Sept.	239.10 —1.70
Dec.	244.40—1.80
Mar.	248.60—2.60

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 23

Bengal 343 D/J.
Broach 414 A/M.
Oomra 381 D/J.
Southern 378 A/S.

	Fine	Fully good	Good	FGF.
Southern	391	387	383	379

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

100 Currimbhai Bengal 345
100 Hindustan Mill Kekri 366
100 Tata Mill Kalajin 394
100 Tata Mill Jinja 625
200 Tata Mill Bijapur 390
100 Tata Mill Bagalkot 390
100 B. Karshandas Gulabpura 325
100 E. Spinner & Co. Elichpur 395

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 23

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	345	
„ Fine	M.G.	340	Nov.+17/8Dec.+14
„	F. G. M. G.		335/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„ „		340/—
„	F. G. „		335/—
Wardha-Hingt	Fine M. G.		391/98
Nagpur	„	395-98.	Nov+29/Dec+20/
Yeotmal	„		393-95
Arvi		393-95	Nov + 22/Dec+14
Amraoti			393-95
Khamgaon	Akola	383-85	Nov + 15-6/Dec+7
Mulkapur	„		380-82
Khandesh		380/82	Nov.+-8—Dec 1
Muthia	Fine M.G.	375-78	Dece-6
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	„	395
Purna	Average	„	..
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	385-88
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	385-88
Burwah Sanavad			385-83
Broach	Fine M.G.,		420
„	F.G.,		410
Westerns Good	M.G.		393-95
„	HG		
Cambodia	Fine M.G.		465-70
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. „		430/—
Compta	F G.M.G.		430/—
Dhollera	„ „		
Kadi/Viramgam	„ „		

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta:

Sept per cwt. 12|10-1|2.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 15.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 15|3.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|1-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|2-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 22

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot Sellers 1|4-1|8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 62-1|2 lb. Cargo: Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargo Sept.Oct. shipment sellers 50|6.
Wheat South Australian Parcels: Sept|Oct. shipment value 51|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi: Sept. shipment Liverpool sellers 51,6.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 23.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	818
Central India	248	5018	3993
Barsi and Nagar		788	331
Hyderabad-Gaorani	102	342	63
Berar	54	2355	841
Central Provinces	3	2250	84
Total Oomras	407	11156	6 130
Dholera	187	7092	613
N.W. Provinces ..	231	2322	779
Rajputana ..	166	3406	2105
Sind-Punjab ..	15	1903	1931
Broach ..		1010	9
Coompta & Dharwar	288	1628	2218
Westerns-Northerns	82	1921	2845
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5710	2520
Persian	31	954	1208
American.. ..	33	16603	2998
Egyptian and African		2196	5965
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,440	55,901	26,638

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 15th Sept.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe 720	16,802	10,731
Japan & China 2350	32.444	8557
Coast Ports ..	863	361
Up-country by Rail	24,02	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	12,952	9,126
Total 3070	65,463	31,125

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 22.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-5/8
Forward	25-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz .. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Sept. 22.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £8-17-6
Castorseed Bombay:—
Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-0-0
Rapeseed Toria to:—
Sept|Oct. shipment quated £19-17-6.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 22.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	23.14
T.T. Milan on London	23.20
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.12

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 5 months 4-3|4 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES

RENEWED BULL SUPPORT IN MILL STORES.

SECURITIES INACTIVE.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares opened easy in sympathy with lower Cotton quotations but prices soon recovered on renewed Bull support for mural settlements and the market closed firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares opened quiet and despite less production during the past month prices improved on new buyers. Tata Hydros were steady. Shivarajpurs were in good demand. Bundi Cement ruled steady.

SECURITIES.

Securities market was inactive with small trading confined to jobbers only.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50) Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/12.
Central Co-operative 50) 8 p.c. 65/8.
Central £50.25) 10 p.c. 27/12.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,425.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 30/14.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 186/4.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 171/4
Katni Cement (40) (D) 559.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. 12/8.
Shivrajpur (10).

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102|8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98..
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702/8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 83.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 866/4
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 144/6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O (100) 1,080.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 547/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 880.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,200.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 880.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 620.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) R.. 10. 420.
Apollo (30) nil. 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 956/4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 552/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-490.
Century (100) 20, 430.
Crescent (100) 212/8.
Colaba Mills (100) 140.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil. 132/8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 945.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 132/8.
Indore Mawar 100) 368/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 267/8.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,700.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50. 2050.
New Great Mills (100) 313/12.
New City Mills (100) 132/8.
Pabaney Mill 2:0. 277/8.
Pearl Mill 230, 592/8.
Phoenix (100) 10. 412/8.
Simplex (100) 175.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 22 8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16. 535.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Mnnicipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1|2 p.c Paper Rs. 75/7 1/2; 1945/55 Rs. 107/4/3 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.

Tone of Market:—

Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,090.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil), 281/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. .
B Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 665.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 252/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 201/4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 8 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Petroleum 51/9, 5/14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 1,400.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kamp (200) 15. 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 25/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,815.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/11.
Tata 1st Preference 144.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90/8.
Tata Iron (O) 75) 53/14.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 178/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 42/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Mills (100) 428/12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20-5/8
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Register)	122-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/8
National Bank	49-1/2
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	87-1/8
Conversion Loan	74-3/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	59-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	69-7/8
Consols	54-1/8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	93-3/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Sept. 22.

Total Bullion	£150,500,000
Public Deposits	£ 21,900,000
Other Deposits	£100,600,000
Government Securities	£ 56,500,000
Other Securities	£ 49,800,000
Notes & Coin	£ 34,600,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£8E7,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.22 p.c

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Demand Bills ..	486.18

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:

HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BULLION MARKET

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The local Silver market opened steady on better Shanghai Exchange but ruled easy later on longs unloading. The closing quotations for Bullions Brokers Assoc. were as under:—

London Silver Ready	25 10 0
London Forward	25 9 0
New York Cent	55 12 0
London Shanghai Cross rate	2-8 7/16
Ready Silver Rs. 58/2	

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Asho	58/4	58/5	58/	58/2
Kartik	58/3	58/4	58/	58/1

Double Options premiums.

Asho	0 12 0
Kartak	1 5 0

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 9
Asho	21 7 3
Kartik	21 7 3
Central Bank 5 to-as	21 11 6
Central Bank 10 tolas	21 10 6
Chartered Bank	21 10 5
National Bank	21 11 6
Sovereigns	14 6 4

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1 6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1.5 31|32,
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 972.
Bank's buying D D 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 128 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134-1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 176 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-10.
Tone of Silver—Dull. America and China sold. Buyers scarce Market closed with sellers at to-day's price.
American Cross Rate 4 86-17 32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 22.

	£
Copper English best Selected	62-3/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14
Tin English Ingots	272-1/4

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
MARINE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 22.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Sept 13-5/8.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
Oct|Dec. delivery value 36/9.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt.—
Jan-Apl. delivery paid & buyers 37 1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £17-13-9.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-13-9.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment Continent paid £16
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £16-10-0.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 Months 4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Slightly easier.
Imperial Bank rate 5 per cent.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

MONEY.

Although the money market opened steady with borrowers of call funds at 3-1|2 per cent, it later eased and the rate fell to 2-3|4 per cent. The easy condition is probably ascribable to the following factors:—the requirements for the financing of jute in Calcutta have not been up to expectation; the payment of rupees by Government against sterling purchases; and the uncertainty as to the ultimate destination of the ensuing payments of about Rs. 11 crores for 1927 Bonds maturing October 1st. The trade demand has further decreased by about Rs. 185 lacs. According to Calcutta advices revival of the financing of jute is anticipated at the end of the Puja holidays. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—two months 3-1|4 to 3-1|2 per cent, three months 3-3|4 per cent and six months 4-1|2 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th instant shows an increase of Rs. 181.65 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 29,05,50,000 as compared with Rs. 28.59 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 34.59, an increase of 1.29 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 6.76 lacs and Rs. 57.34 lacs respectively, while Cash credits have declined by Rs. 20.55 lacs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 8.32 lacs to Rs. 10.36 crores, while Other deposits have increased by Rs. 225.21 lacs to Rs. 72.97 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The gilt-edged market has kept steady despite the issuance of Treasury Bills, due to the easy money condition. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper after declining from Rs. 75-8 to Rs. 75-6 improved and closed at Rs. 75-9. 1945-55 Loan similarly declined to Rs. 107-4 and closed at Rs. 107-5. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept unchanged at Rs. 101-14 and Rs. 103. 5-1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds remained steady at Rs. 106. 6 per cent 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-1 and Rs. 104-12, 1931 at Rs. 106-6 and 1932 at Rs. 107-8. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 112-6. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan eased to Rs. 88-3 and 1934-37 New Loan is quoted at Rs. 94.

The total amount applied for Treasury Bills on the 20th inst. was Rs. 1,83,00,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,40,85,000 were received at Rs. 97-4 and above and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-4-5.

The currency return as of 15th September shows an increase of Rs. 45.39 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 180.91 crores. Silver coins have likewise increased by Rs. 45.53 lacs to Rs. 106.43 crores but silver bullion under coinage declined by Rs. 28.0 lacs to Rs. 8.46 crores, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and silver in transit at Rs. 2.32 lacs. Securities in India and in England have increased by Rs. 14.33 lacs and Rs. 13.88 lacs respectively, thus offsetting the decrease of silver bullion under coinage. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.99 as against 80.04 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Steadiness denoted sterling exchange at the offset, but since Tuesday a quicter tone was in evidence with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-31-32d. This is due to the easy money conditions together with the small number of export bills showing as well as the fact that the steamer leaving London this week is the last to reach here in time for the October silver settlement, with the result that the enquiry for bullion remittance has improved. The action by Government in reducing the amount of tenders for next week purchases from two to one million sterling seems to be a step in the right direction. The sudden large increase to two millions as of last week had a tendency to lessen anticipatory activity and deprived the market of some of its buoyancy. At the close ready T.T. declined to 1s. 5-29|32d. The following are the forward rates:—October 1s. 5-15|16d. to 1s. 5-31|32d.; November|December 1s. 5-31|32d.; January 1s. 6d.; February 1s. 5-15|16d.; March-April 1s. 5-29|32d.; May 1s. 5-7|8d. and June 1s. 5-27-32d.

The dollar sterling quotation after improving to dol. 4.86-5|8 declined somewhat and closes at dol. 4.86-17|32. The recent improvement is believed to have been occasioned by the large remittances brought about by the proceeds of the Australian loan floated in New York. French francs and the Belga remain unchanged at 124.01 and 34.93. The Italian lira kept steady at 89.30.

GOLD.

During the forepart of the week the gold market exhibited extreme dullness and the price remained unchanged at Rs. 21-7-3 per tola ready. Later, however, on account of easy sterling the rate improved by three pies and closed at Rs. 21-7-6. The daily offtake and the stocks on hand still stand at 12,000 tolas and 3 lacs tolas respectively. The quotation for gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11 1|2d. The price of sovereigns kept steady at Rs. 15-6-9 for ready and Rs. 15-7-0 forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for ready and 12th September settlement, Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 11th October and 10th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £12,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £85,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 12,33,584 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SILVER.

Small price movements have again taken place in the silver market in spite of this being the settlement week. After opening at Rs. 58-1 and touching Rs. 58-8, the rate for ready silver eased to Rs. 58-1 and closed at Rs. 58 5. Business this week has been largely of a carry-over nature rather for fresh transactions. Although america has both bought and sold, the close of the week registered more sales than purchases. The daily offtake including that of settlement has improved to some 150 bars and stocks on hand approximate 4,500 bars, but most of this is in strong hands and hence the large shipment by this week's steamer from London. The condition for next settlement is somewhat uncertain and will be determined largely by the daily offtake in the intervening period. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 6-1|4d. to 2s. 6-1|16d. but declined and closed at 2s. 6 1|2d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 25-7|8d. and 25-5|8 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 58-1 for ready and 16th September settlement, Rs. 58-9 and Rs. 58-2 for 14th October settlement and Rs. 58-6 and Rs. 58-1 for 14th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,500, silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £104,500. The total imports during the we amounted to 376 bars and Rs. 224,748 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £278,000.

PIECE GOODS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The local cloth market is nominally steady and there is absence of any inquiry from up country. The cause of the slackening of the enquiry is attributed to declining prices of raw cotton. Prices of American cotton which had been fanned by continuous streams of unfavourable crop accounts are now easing off under pressure of large quantities of hedge sales.

Local operators are not inclined to think the situation adverse in view of approach of Diwalli when generally demand from the upcountry merchants broaden. On this basis holders are not inclined to reduce quotations and prices are nominally steady but if put to test by actual business, lower prices will be accepted.

Manchester market reports are poor and trading is said to be difficult. Some mills are said to have booked good orders from frightened overseas buyers. Cotton at a shilling a pound, however, is looked upon as dear and most spinners are only buying from hand to mouth to cover actual yarn sales. On the whole the general situation in American Spinning section is depressed. Cloth witnessed larger enquiry but business had been difficult to arrange owing to the advance in the price of cotton There was no enquiry from China while India was reported to have sent useful orders.

YARN MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 23.

In sympathy with a continued decline in prices of raw material, yarn prices have been declining day by day and as usual in declining markets demands has been seriously affected to such an extent that offtake during the week under review has been not even half of what it was during the last several weeks. In fact some of the weak holders have been very nervous and are prepared to sell their holdings at a considerable reduction in the current prices and yet it is difficult for them to find buyers freely. The buyers on the other hand have adopted a policy of wait and see and have been carefully watching the development of the market with a view to affect purchases when they believe the market has reached the bottom. In the absence of satisfactory demand and in view of continued and serious decline in raw material there is a loss of confidence amongst the dealers and up country buyers and business is more or less at a standstill.

English Yarns.—Spot sales are very limited whereas forward business has practically no chance and Manchester prices are very much higher. No fresh business of importance has therefore been done with Manchester.

Japanese Yarns. Prices have declined further to the extent of half an anna per lb and this has naturally affected the turnover, which is now very limited. The revised Duty rates have come into force from the 22nd instant and this has produced some slight rise in prices between 20s and 40s. counts but so long as cotton continues to remain, the effect of change in Duty seems to be immaterial. In Shanghai yarns inquiries have no doubt been better but forward business has been comparatively much smaller on account of loss of confidence amongst the buyers at the current level of prices. Japanese Exchange is steady at about 128 whereas Sampin has been showing fluctuations in accordance with cotton.

Artificial Silk Yarns. There is no much change to report except that the prices remain steady at or about the present level whereas forward business has been yet very small on account of very firm prices from the other side.

Indian Yarns. Mills have been experiencing difficulty to sell some of their stocks of yarns and cloth at any reasonable rates inasmuch as, as a result of the decline in cotton, both the yarn market and cotton market have been seriously affected. Reports of up country markets have been unsatisfactory particularly from the Punjjab where buyers have been extremely nervous and it does not pay the handloom weavers to weave cloth profitable out of their purchases of yarns at the present level of prices. There has been some inquiry from Rangoon but the prices offered are lower. Some of our mills have been very firm and do not show any inclination to sell their yarns or cloth below their cost price. The present ruling rates in the local market, however, are much below the rates quoetd by the mills and yet the offtaek is limited, on account of the loss of confidence amongst the buyers. So long as the decline in cotton continues it is very difficult to expect any improvement in demand or in prices of yarns.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Throughout the week our market ruled quiet with easier advices from all supplying countries and with small fluctuations prices have been reduced by 3d. per cwt. all round. Speculators and weak holders were rather nervous and free sellers and business doing in the Bazar was very small. White Javas changed hands for September shipment at 14|11d. to 14|9d. and October-December at 15|2d. to 14|11d. and January-March at 15|5d. to 15|2d. all F B Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with small business passing.

Java reported a steady but quiet market with free sellers and moderate business doing

London Terminals reported highest on the 21st quoting 15|2 1-4d. 14|10 1-2d. and 16|10 1-2 for October December and March and reported lowest on 20th quoting 15|1 1-2d, 14|7 1-2 and 16|6 3-4d. for same positions.

American Terminals were reported highest on 17th quoting 3.09—2.9? and 3.00 for December-March and May and reported lowest on 20th quoting 3.03—2.88—2.96 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15|1 equal 14|10d. F B Harbour stocks 225,000 bags.

T M O September 14|9 F B Harbour.

T M O October-December 15 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan-March 15|3 F B Harbour.

Beet Rs. 14|12 stocks 9,000 bags.

Arrivals:—

S S Nawab with 57,744 bags Java sugars.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Since our last Prices for Spot Sugar and Forward Deliveries evidenced easier feelings for the whole week. Ready Prices for Java Sugar accordingly recorded a drop of 5 As. per cwt. and for Beet Sugar 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Our Forward Market also registered a drop of about 4d. per cwt. The position of the market is very unsettled in view of the encouraging news of the latest forecast of Beet Sugar crops; Final decision re. restriction in Cuba is also awaited. The Highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15|5 and Rs. 15 for Java, Rs. 15|6 and Rs. 15|4 for B. R. B. and Rs. 15 and Rs. 14|12 for Beet Ready Sugar, Sh 15 and Sh. 14|8 for August, Sh. 14|11 and Sh. 14|8 for September, Sh. 15|2 and Sh 14|11 1-2 for Oct-Nov-Dec. and Sh. 15|5 and Sh. 15|3 for Jan-Feb-March Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of about 60,000 bags per s.s. Nawab are estimated at 2,40,000 bags

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazaar at present, Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9-14 per cwt. F B H.

S S Nawab Sh. 14|9 per cwt F B H.

Shipment August Sh 14|9 per cwt F B H.

Shipment September Sh 14|8 1-2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec Sh 15 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-Mrach Sh 15|3 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C I F:—September Sh 15|3 per cwt F B H.

Oct-Nov-Dec Sh 15|5 per cwt F B H.

Jan-Feb-March Sh 15|8 per cwt F B H.

B R B Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|4 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14-12 per cwt.

Tone:—Steady.

KEROSENE SYNDICATE BREAKS.

Bombay, Sept. 23

It is understood on reliable information that the local Kerosene Oil Syndicate is broken up and it is aniticipated that prices of various brands of Kerosene is likely decline As. 8 per tin [illegible]

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 22.
October	20.20—.28
December	20.54—.28
January	20.54—.29
March	22.82—.28
May	21.00—.34
Middling Spot	20.70—.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Sept. 22.
October	20.27—.18
January	20.55—.17
Middling Spot	20.24—.16

NEW YORK.

	New York, Sept. 22.
NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time):	
October	20.43—.05
January	20.78—.05
March	21.05—.05
NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
October	20.37—.11
January	20.71—.12
March	21.00—.10
NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:	
October	20.49 plus .04
January	20.75 plus .03
March	20.98

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

	New York, Sept. 22. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	39,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Sept. 22.
September	10.92 plus .15
October	10.92 plus .15
November	10.92 plus .14
December	10.97 plus .13
January	11.03 plus .14
Ferubary	11.03 plus .14
March	11.07 plus .13
April	11.07 plus .13
May	11.10 plus .13
June	11.05 plus .13
July	11.02 plus .13
August	10.52 plus .13
September	10.52 plus .13
Middling Spot	11.52 plus .26

SALES.

	Liverpool, Sept. 22. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	9,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 22.
Scinde Good	8.65 plus .20
„ Fully Good	8.85 plus .20
„ Fine	9.05 plus .20
Bengal Good	8.65 plus .20
„ Fully Good	8.85 plus .20
„ Fine	9.05 plus .20
Oomra Good	9.20 plus .20
„ Fully Good	9.45 plus .20
„ Fine	9.70 plus .20
Broach Good	9.50 plus .20
„ Fully Good	9.80 plus .20
„ Fine	10.10 plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 22.
September	18.60 plus .12
October	18.72 plus .12
November	18.75 plus .12
December	18.76 plus .12
January	18.77 plus .12
February	18.77 plus .12
March	18.78 plus .12
April	18.78 plus .12
May	18.77 plus .12
June	18.77 plus .12
July	18.82 plus .12
August	18.82 plus .12
September	18.82 plus .12
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.45 plus .15

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers, Bunder Road Karachi).

September 20.

Since our last report there have been good offerings af Larkhanas and Uppersinds which have been readily absorbed. The Sindlights have been wanting.

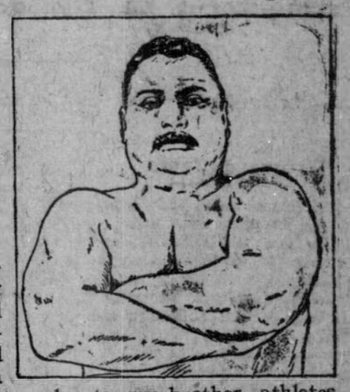
In Electries there has been a good buying enquiry for both Karachi Electries and Hyderabad Electries but the Scrip is difficult to obtain.

The 40 per cent. Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been asked for.

The Karachi Municipality is inviting tenders for a Loan of Rs 15 lakhs bearing 5 per cent. interest repayable after thirty years.

Name of the Company	Present value
Sind Lights	142
Sind Liftterage	130
Larkhana Jacobabad	87
Upper Sinds	84
Electries.	
Karachi Electric	104
Hyderabad Electrics	102 xd.
Debentures:—	
6 per cent. Karachi Port Trust	111
Flour Mills:—	
Karachi Flour Mills	115
India Flour Mills	110
Century Flour Mills	106

PHOSFERINE Wonderful for Vigour and Vitality



F. M. "Tiger" Short, Ex-Service overseas, *writes*:—

"I AM a great admirer and believer of the wonderful effects and properties of Phosferine, and can without hesitation recommend it very strongly to my brother athletes, physical culturists, etc. I personally found and tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I am sending you this letter and my recent photograph of my own accord, which you can make use of in any way you like. I am merely trying to illustrate my candid opinion and the great benefit I have derived from Phosferine, which I consider the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking The Greatest of all Tonics, and I always find success in each individual case." (C/o Post Master, Rawalpindi, India. 18th September, 1926.)

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY.)

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	93 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	78 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina, supra (Dutch)	14 10 0
Epsom Salt	3 10 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	11 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 0 0
Maize Starch, continental	12 12 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	16 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 0 0
Magnesium Chloride German	4 4 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	34 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey, Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkek Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	10 8 9
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg.	8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 14
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash	6 12 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	0 10 3
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

For Farina we understand that very heavy consignments are expected in near future and so the prospects are not bright.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

MESSRS. PITAMBER AND CO.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

There was no business of any importance reported during the week.

S S Homayun, s s Baron Dalmeny, s s Halizones, s s Jalabala and s s Ransay all are in the harbour and discharging their coal.

Steamer expected to arrive.

Essex-Envoy, Lodna, Turner Morrison and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F. Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation, 27|6 Sh	Rs. 22
Burnside, 27|6 Sh.	Rs. 22
Deshargarh, Rs. 17|8	Rs. 19|8
Seeb, Poniati, Rs. 17|4	Rs. 17|8
Lodna, Rs. 17|8.	

PRODUCE MARKET

	Bombay, Sept. 23. Rs. as. p.
Wheat September	7 15 0
Wheat May	7 12 9
Wheat January	7 11 9
Linseed Sept.	10 9 6
Linseed May	10 14 3
Mawra Seed Aug/Sept.	7 3 0
Teelseed Dec/Jan.	12 14 0
Gram April/May	42 8 0
Castorseed Sept.	10 0 0
Castorseed May	9 12 0
Cotton Seed Dec/Jan.	4 8 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 22nd inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	3,512
Linseed	1,755
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	74
Gingellyseeds	3
Poppyseed	51
Groundnuts	2,396
Castorseed	7,225
Rice	6,286
Myrabolams	4,822
Cottonseed	1,488
Mowraseed	365
Gram	742
Jeowar	107
Barley	17
Bajree	398
Coal	3025 tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 50', Highest 50/8, Closing 50/.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48/ 10. Highest 48/14, Lowest 48/1, Closing 48/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/8/3, Closing 4/8/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivedy February Opening 56/5. Highest 56/8, Lowest 56/2, Closing 56/1

The Delhi police have challanged about 200 persons to furnish bonds to keep the peace during the Ramlila celebrations. The action has been taken under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code.—Free Press.

Mr. Chhabildas Rugnath, who is at present on the staff of the Tata Hydro-electric Works, has been appointed State Engineer, Cutch. Mr. Chhabildas formerly worked as State Engineer in Vankaner State.—Free Press.

Sir Arthur Shipley is dead.—Reuter.

As a protest against the inconvenience and bad diet supplied in hostels, 80 boarders of the Burdwan Raj College hostels have gone on strike. In sympathy with the boarders, all the students of the I.A. and B.A. classes came out of their classes in a body, determining not to attend the college until the grievances of the boarders were removed.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd ordinary general meeting, Sudama House Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, 4 p.m.

The University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

Prof. K. T. Shah's third lecture on "The Russian Experiment,—1917-27". University school of Economics and Socology (University South Wing) 6 p.m., (S. T.).

C. M. S. Converts' Home concert, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-30 p.m.

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT.—1917-27.

Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver the third of a series of five lectures on "The Russian Experiment—1917-27" at the University School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The subject of this lecture is "A Change of Outlook". The remaining two lectures will come off on the 1st and the 8th proximo. The lectures are open to the public.

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S UNION.

The Nineth Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Postmen's Union, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road. All members and sympathisers of the union are cordially invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on the 30th idem via Penang and Colombo.

"INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM."

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. R. R. Bakkhale will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problems."

RECEPTION TO DEWAN OF BARODA

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Matunga, the South Indian residents will give a reception to Dewan Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachar, Dewan of Baroda at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday), at Byramji Jijibhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

MR. HORNIMAN'S SURPRISE AT CANCELLATION.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, one of the principal requisitionists on the special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is surprised to learn that the meeting of the Committee is cancelled.

In a telegram addressed to General Secretary of the Congress, he says: Surprised to see your communique stating that the All-India Congress Committee meeting is cancelled in consequence of the representation on behalf of the requisitionists. I know nothing of such a representation or have any requisitionists asked my consent. The responsibility for the postponement rests on those who have postponed it and no one else.—Free Press.

M. L. C. JAILED

FOR MAKING FALSE COMPLAINT.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Sept. 23.

Mr. Syed Babibux Shah, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and vice-president of the Hyderabad district local board has been sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined Rs. 500, in default one year's further imprisonment, on a charge of making a false complaint of murder against two Hindu zamindars. Out of the six other accused in the same case, one was acquitted. Two women were awarded one month's imprisonment each, one was sentenced to two years, and the rest to one year each.—Free Press.

HIGH COURT

A DEAL IN CLOTH.

APANESE FIRM'S SUCCESSFUL CLAIM.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Toyo Mokka Kaisha, a Japanese firm, against Joomabhi Laljee and Co. claiming Rs. 4,050 and interest for alleged breach of contract.

According to the plaintiffs, the defendants, by a contract, dated September 3, 1925, agreed to purchase from them 50 bales of grey cotton shirtings at Rs. 11 per piece C. I. F. Aden. By another contract in November, defendants agreed to purchase 20 bales at Rs. 10 per piece. On November 16, 1925, the defendants paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 8,208, being the price of 15 bales of the first extract, and the payment for the remaining goods was defered by mutual agreement.

In March 1926, the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants asking them to clear the remaining goods as soon as possible. The latter having refused, plaintiffs sold the goods, under the power of sale reserved to them under the contract, by public auction and realised Rs. 26,062. For the remaining Rs. 4,050, the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

THE DEFENCE.

It was contended by the defendants that contemporaneously with the contracts, there was an oral agreement between the parties that the plaintiffs were not to sell goods similar to the contract goods direct c i f. Aden to any person except the defendants, so as to secure to the defendants monopoly of the Aden market. The plaintiffs had committed a breach of this agreement, and therefore the defendant were enitled not to clear the remaining goods.

His Lordship passd a consent decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,100 with costs and interests.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 24TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are rash and have a very tempestuous disposition. However, if after letting the fiery steed of your temper go unbridled, at full gallop, trampling to death or injuring seriously, all who come under its charge you realise the dire consequences and retrace your steps, repent of the rashness, and even bedeck yourself in sackcloth and ashes, and act like King Henry II of England, who having been benefited by the unique service of Thomas a Beckett, once lost his temper and gave 'hukum' to, "get rid of this turbulent priest", and had his brains dashed out there is hope for you. Repenting of his mistake this King did penance going to his shrine, barefooted, and having his dorsal skin almost flayed with knotted cords. Though you are not a great personage like the King you are his miniature edition. But you would easily outdo him were you pitchforked into the post by a freaky Nature. You have a keen sense of justice, but you fail to distinguish between the raucous, though real, voice of good persons, and the siren voice of flatterers and entrappers, of both sexes.

A few words about the fate of some important countries of the world will not be amiss. The Sun will be in the ascendant on Tibet, China, Japan and Austria. So we may hope of Chinese War Lords having an easy time with their war ladies, and therefore a much desired break in fierce hostilities. Japan's threat of retaliation against poor India will not it seems really materialise. Anyhow the British Lion will remain unperturbed Saturn is in sagittarius which shows affliction on Spain, Arabia, Hungary and Tuscany. Jupiter is favouring Portugal, Normandy, Egypt and Calabria. Things therefore will go on smoothly in Egypt in spite of the death of Zaghul.

COMEDIAN DEAD.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The death is announced of Comedian G. P. Huntley.—Reuter's Special.

TO-DAY'S CENSUS GINNING REPORT.

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK 23RD SEP }

GINNED UPTO 15TH SEPTEMBER BALES 3506000.

Previous Census Ginning figues (In Thousands).	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Upto July 31st	163	48	159	38	—	—
August 15th	457	134	419	119	—	—
August 31st	1.540	513	1.315	809	1141	817
Sept. 15th	3.506	1.816	2.383	1.705	—	—

Mr. C. N. Wadia was also one of the distinguished arrivals.

CHARGES AGAINST BANK CASHIER.

MAGISTRATE CANCELLS ORDER OF SUMMONS.

An interesting development took place on Friday morning in the case in which Eruchshaw S. Shroff, an Inspector of B. E. S. and T. Co., Ltd., had filed information against Jehangir Cursetji Vachha, a cashier of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation charging him with insult and assault and citing as one of his witnesses Mr Nadirshah H. Vakil, who was summoned in the case.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader appeared before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, on behalf of Mr. Vakil and said his client was not present at the bank's premises when the alleged incident occurred and that he knew nothing abou it. His client was a respecable gentleman and in his opinion the case was brought for certain motives.

Mr. Ghaveria for the complainant said that the questions that would be put to Mr. Vakil would be relevant

His Worship cancelled the order of summons.

KEEPING REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE.

SEAMAN JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

For being in possession of a revolver without a license Sheikh Alum Sheikh Ibrahim, a Mohamedan seaman belonging to the crew of s.s. "Andyk" which arrived in Bombay from Roterdam on the 17th was convicted by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla on Friday and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that on September 20th at about 4-30 p.m. while the crew of s.s. "Andyk" were taking their kit out of the decks in a bullock cart, the accused was seen concealing something in his pocket. He was challenged and on a search being made a six chambered revolver was found wrapped up in a dirty piece of cloth. The defence of the accused was that he knew nothing about the revolver which was found under a blanket in the cart.

His Worship sentenced the accused to six months rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

A CLERK IN TROUBLE

Another case of falsification of accounts was heard by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Friday when V. D. Octavanekar, a clerk of A. H. Wheeler and Co. was placed on the charge of falsification and misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 14,688-6-4.

The accused was arrested on Thursday evening by the Bombay Police at the instance of the General Manager of A. H. Wheeler and Co. It was alleged against the accused that since the beginning of 1926 he had falsified and misappropriated the abovementioned sum. His Worship remanded the accused in police custody till the 5th of October.

RLY TRAIN ACCIDENT

Baijabai Mahadev (40) a Hindu woman was crossing the railway lines between Dharavi and Mahim on Thursday morning when she was run over by an electric train She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to her injuries. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mystery surrounds the death of Taibai, a Hindu girl aged 12 years whose body was found floating in a well of the compound of the Finlay Mills, Bombay. The deceased was subject to fits and was missing from the 20th instant. Her father reported the matter to the police and on a search being made the body was recovered from the well. There were no marks of violence, and the gold ornaments which she was wearing were intact on her person.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, but were unable to say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

HEAVY LIST OF ACCIDENTS

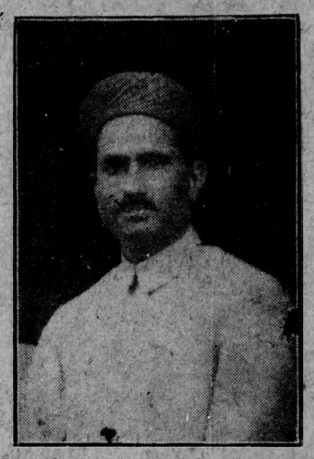
The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

According to the report of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, for the year 1926, only 724 employers submitted the consolidated returns prescribed under the Workmen's Compensation Act. From these returns it appears that 367,744 adults and 7,201 minors were employed in Factories; 2,806 adults were employed in Mines, 4,689 adults were employed in Tramways, 8,258 adults and 40 minors were employed in Port Trust and 1715 adults and 6 minors in other concerns The total number of accidents in all these concerns was 4,299 of which 59 were fatal, 184 resulted in permanent disablement and 4,056 in temporary disablement. The compensation paid for each of these classes of accidents amounted to Rs. 42,311, Rs. 43,769 and Rs. 46,011 respectively.

There were 268 applications for award of compensation. Of these, 55 related to fatal accidents, 92 to permanent disablement, 13 to temporary disablement and 101 to distribution of compensation. During the year Rs. 138,259 were deposited with the Commissioner of which Rs. 117,273 represented the amount of compensation payable for fatal accidents and Rs. 20,986 for non-fatal accidents. There was also a balance of Rs. 20,540 from the previous year. Of the total amount Rs. 133,238 were paid out to various claimants, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,562 in the hands of the Commissioner.

Two hundred and fourteen applications were received for registration of agreements. In addition there were also 9 applications pending from the previous year. Of these 223 agreements, 205 were registered, 1 was not registered on account of inadequacy of compensation and 17 were kept pending.

Compensation was awarded in 196 cases of which 194 were in respect of adults and 2 in respect of minors. Out of 194 cases pertaining to adults 122 related to fatal accidents, 66 were of permanent disablement and 6 of temporary disablement.



Mr. Ghanashyamdas Birla, M. L. A., who returned on Friday from Europe, after very ably representing India in the International Labour Conference at Geneva. During his sojourn he visited various Industrial centres of Europe, and just before he stalled for India, opened a Hindu temple in London.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Flower Show at the Empress Gardens Poona on Thursday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended District Grand Lodge an Thursday.

MR MATHEWS ON 3 MONTHS' LEAVE

KARACHI, Sept. 23

Mr. Mathews Principal of the Sind Madrassah handed over charge of his principalship to Dr. Daulpta and proceeded on three months' leve. Free Press.

POONA RACES:

2ND MEETING 3RD DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."		BY "MESTRO."
THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Division II.		1ST RACE.
NAJIAN	1	TELAFAR
FAIRDOSS	2	FAIRDOSS
CHEERIO	3	TAIMURLUNG
THE SIRUR PLATE.		2ND RACE.
OUR LADDIE	1	OUR LADDIE
WINFREE	2	DON'T HURT
STEEL BLUE	3	WINFREE
THE WARWICK PLATE—Division I.		3RD RACE.
NOUGAT	1	GLEN TREE
GLEN TREE	2	NOUGAT
JOVIAL	3	KING'S YELLOW
THE WARWICK PLATE—Division II.		4TH RACE.
ADOUR	1	ADOUR
SAN FAY	2	SAN FAY
STUNG AGAIN	3	KNIGHT'S CROSS
THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Division I.		5TH RACE.
RARITY	1	JALMOOD
SOME SURPRISE	2	ADWAN
JALMOOD	3	MOOLTAN
THE COBHAM HANDICAP.		6TH RACE.
BAYONNE	1	VIJIYA KUMARI
GALLANT GAEL	2	DAYWORK
VIJIYA KUMARI	3	MODESTY
THE ST. LEGER PLATE		7TH RACE.
ASTRE D'OR	1	ALDERGROVE
DARK ORIENT	2	COED CANLAS
COED CANLAS	3	TRISTAN
THE ECLIPSE PLATE.		8TH RACE.
ULSTER ALLY	1	ULSTER ALLY
PORTSOY	2	AD DOMINUM
AD DOMINUM	3	FOUR SQUARE
THE KIRKEE PLATE.		9TH RACE.
ROBERT	1	AMALFI
MANSOOR BEG	2	RUBDAN
AMALFI	3	SOME SURPRISE

FINAL M. B., B. S. EXAMINATION.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

The following is the result of the Final M.B., B.S. Examination, (part I) New Regulations of the University of Bombay declared on Thursday afternoon at the University Hall, when out of 97 candidates that appeared for the examination, the following were successful:—

Passed the whole examination (Pass):—Krishnachand Udaram Gidwani, Sitaram Shastri Avadhani, Ganesh Vishnu Barve, Krishna Chintaman Gharpure, Miss Sumati Mangoshi Telang and Navalram Manchharam Vora.

Passed in Part I:—A M Z Abbas, G N Ahmadi, B V Aroskar, K C Batliwala, G A Bhagwat, D R Bharucha, R N Chafekar, A N D'Quadros, G K Gokhale, T N Jalundhwala, K S Jayakar, J N Mehta, N V Patel, V P Patel, M G Patwardhan, Miss F C Pereira, Silvestre Rodrigues, G K Shah, S B Vahidy.

Passed in Materia Medica only: S K Chaubal, Bento X De Rego, A A Hakeem, S V Kal, B N Kale, H S Kanwar, A J Menezes, H H Mercenqt, S V Mohile, Z Mohomed, I M Overseer, S B Patwardhan, S M Rafi, G G Ranjit, J H Vanarase.

DESPITE THE WARNING

ANOTHER AERIAL ATTEMPT OF 25000 MILES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is learned that the 25,000-mile flight to Singapore and Australia planned by Air Force flying boats will commence from Cattewater, Plymouth on 17th October.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 23.
Previous Closing Rate	20.54
To-day's Opening Rate	20.28
Difference	—.26
To-day's Closing Rate	20.73
Difference	+.19

LIVERPOOL

	Sept 23.
Previous Closing Rate	11.03
To-day's Opening Rate	10.92
Difference	.11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.76
Difference	—.27
Broach Experience	418
Ginning Bales	3,506,000

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London Sept 23
Silver Ready	25 12 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 11 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market.—India bought.

FOOTBALL

GOSSAGE CUP TOURNEY.

MATUNGA HINDUS BEAT BRAITHWAITES.

The match between the Matunga Hindus and Braithwaites provided a poor and uninteresting game, neither side having a very good idea of tactics. But whatever was lacking in the way of good football, was amply atoned for by keenness. The Hindus won comfortably by two goals. Nambiar was the outstanding figure on the field, while for the losers, Tweed played a great game, feeding his forwards judiciously, and relieving pressure for his opponents by opportune kicks to touch. The first half proved unproductive, but soon on resumption after the interval the Hindus were awarded a penalty and Karkar Singh made no misake. Towards the end of the game Franklin sent in a stiff shot which was temporarily muffled by Gilmour but Bachi dashed up and scored amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

Matunga Hindus 2 goals.
Braithwaites Nil.

Matunga Hindus: Yorke; Krishna Moorthy, and Karkar Singh; Kanamsabhy Nambiar and Jesudian; Bachi, Victor, Franklin, Morris and Rajendram.

Braithwaites: Gilmour, Baker and Paul; Sutton, Tweed and Banll; Willis, Allan, Bailey, Rao and Marroti.

Referee: Bombr. Hodgson, R.A.

PATHE CINEMA.

"The Vigilantes will help us!" was the cry of the threatened or oppressed in the West after gold was discovered in California in 1849, and in the "rush" to Sarameuto and San Francisco cities grew so fast that the agencies of the law could not quite keep pace with the lawless element which threatened to take the upper hand.

How the Vigilantes were organised and how they worked is thrillingly shown in "the Unknown Cavalier" the Ken Maynard picture at Royal Opera House.

David Torrence is seen as the leader of the Vigilantes, and Maynard, as a young man who joins them, and brough a curious but logical combination of circumcumstances, himself falls under suspicion of being the masked bandit who is laying waste the countryside. There is a girl, too, to furnish an added motive for clearing himself, charmingly portrayed by Kathleen Collins, Ots arlan and T. Roy Barnes furnish ample "comedy relief."

CABLE ITEMS

London. At Walton Heath in the final of the "News of World" £1,040 professional golf ournament Archie Compston beat James Braid eight and seven. Reuter. Special.

Antwerp. A fire broke out in a quay among the bales of jute marked "Champa R.B." from a British steamer "Nagoya" and bales of sisal marked "Kamba" from the British steamer "Durham Castle". The fire was extinguished. The extent of damage is not known at present. Reuter. Special.

U. S. A. MAN INVENTS VAPOR PETROL SAVER

W. Critchlow, 8002C st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A. has patented a new Moisture Petrol Saver for all autos and petrol engines that beats any ever got out. Ford reports 75 miles on 1 gallon. All makes show amazing increases. It saves petrol, and automatically decarbonizes the engine. He offers free to introduce. He also wants Agencies and Distributors to make Dol. 375 to Dol. 1250 a month. Write him to-day. W. Critchlow, 8002C st., Wheaton, Ill., U.S.A.

Panchgani Hindu High School.

Second Term Began 5th September.

Ideal residential High School for Hindu children. Salubrious, equable hill climate. Education from Elementary Gujarati and Marathi upto Matric. Children from 6 years admitted. Supervision of Nurse-Matron. Efficient staff and healthy food.

FEES PER MONTH RS. 50.

For Prospectus, apply to:
L. V. KHANDWALA
Hon. Secretary,
Panchgani Hindu Education Society.
11, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

The students of this Institute have achieved a **RECORD SUCCESS** at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 **DISTINCTIONS**, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

NEW CLASSES JUST FORMED.

Apply immediately at

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, - - BOMBAY

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in **NINE different subjects.** Others passed **mostly in Book-keeping and Law** as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,

The Building contractors, Paint and Varnish merchants, mill machinery and store suppliers, ship chandlers, steamship owners are hereby requested to send all their enquiries, tenders and orders for **Genuine Double-Boiled Linseed Oil,** Anti-corrosive Bitumastic solution, high grade solidified oil, smooth-on-cement, compressed high pressure red sheet steam jointings and other lubricating materials to RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, Head, Office: 10, Forbes Street, Fort Bombay. Branches at Calcutta, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Gadag.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for **TEMPLES & PALACES**
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.
13, Bank ... Fort, BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,
Chia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927.

MAHATMAJI'S AUTO-BIOGRAPHY.

A good biography is said to be as useful in the daily life of man as a gospel but is as rare as a well-spent life. Mahatma Gandhi's life has been so beneficent that a faithful record of such a life cannot fail to be supremely inspiring. The book just published by the "Navajivan" Press is a part of that record and its value is enhanced by the fact that it is written by Mahatmaji himself. This is a guarantee that every detail recorded therein is the whole truth, nothing being hidden that is worth published, nothing exaggerated or extenuated. This cannot be said of many auto-biographies. Writing one's own life is a hard task as a man is not the best judge of himself. Most persons suffer from an unconscious bias of self-love or self-loathing. There is no trace of self-love in Mahatmaji's autobiography. His humility, conspicuous even in the title of the book, "My Experiments with Truth," seems to be excessive in several parts of the book; but is no more than becomes an ethical scientist, prompted by a passion for Truth, who dissects and analyses his own life, records observations with relentless rectitude but pauses before drawing his final conclusions. The book is a reprint of the articles that have been appearing weekly in "Young India." Even those who have read these articles before will be grateful for an opportunity to read them again in book form at a stretch; for the hero of the story and his "experiments" are of perennial interest. The present volume brings up the story to Mahatmaji's third departure for South Africa. It does not include the momentous struggles in the cause of his countrymen which he initiated in South Africa and India and which are inextricably associated with the name of Mahatmaji. But the first volume is still of entrancing interest as it covers what may be called the formative period of his life and describes the many experiences and influences that formed and shaped his wonderful personality.

The book opens with a brief introduction suggesting the purpose and scope of the volume. The author says that he wants to narrate all those "experiments in the spiritual field which are known only to myself and from which I have derived such power as I possess for working in the political field." He hopes that "many other experimenters will find in them provision for their onward march." But let not the reader imagine that the volume deals only with philosophising about Truth. The first ten chapters deal with his boyhood, and reveal him as a delicate, impressionable boy, in no sense precocious. He is easily susceptible to influences good and bad. Like all boys he has a taste for the pleasures of life and is sometimes misled by bad company into wrong ways. But even as a boy he seems to have had a lively conscience which filled him with irresistible qualms the moment he went astray. He had also an instinctive horror of everything untruthful or crooked. Bad company induced him to begin smoking but he soon gave it up in disgust. The same company and ignorant zeal for "reform" led him to try meat diet for "I wished to be strong and daring and wanted my countrymen also to be such, so that we might defeat the English and make India free." But the secrecy and stealthiness this experiment involved and the "horrible night-mare" that followed it "as though a live goat were bleating inside me" brought him speedily to his senses. The love of truth which marked him out even as a child is best illustrated by an incident at an examination during his first year at the high school. The Educational Inspector dictated some English words. Young Gandhi mis-spelt the word "kettle." "The teacher tried to prompt me with the point of his boot, but I would not be prompted. It was beyond me."

This love of truth was constantly impressed upon him by the story of Harischandra. "To follow truth and to go through all the ordeals Harischandra went through was the one ideal it inspired in me." Once or twice, however, he was tempted to steal but contrition soon seized him. He begged his father's forgiveness in writing and was forgiven. Poor young Gandhi had the misfortune to be married at the age of thirteen. With touching realism he describes the struggle between "playing the husband" and a dawning sense of duty. Referring to his first-born while he was only sixteen, he says in anguish: "The poor mite that was born to my wife scarcely breathed for more than three or four days. Nothing else could be expected. Let all those who are married be warned by my example." In this strain he goes on recording with relentless exactitude every experience that helped or hindered his struggle for a righteous life. The struggle in England where he went to qualify himself for the Bar and where he found himself a mis-fit was more strenuous. He tried to "play the Englishman,". At times he found himself in embarrassing situations. But he came off unscathed, thanks to his utter sincerity and his love of rectitude. It was hard for him to make both ends meet and to find suitable vegetarian diet. But he cheerfully overcame those difficulties and—and with his characteristic zeal for reform when once he had grasped a truth—even carried on some propaganda in favour of vegetarianism. His trials did not cease when he came back to India and tried to settle down as a barrister. He broke down in the midst of his first case. Here too he was a mis-fit. Besides being shy, he had too many qualms about the ways of the Court and lawyers. In fact he had not chosen his calling with any special ideal in view or with regard to his aptitude. His being invited to South Africa to take up a law case was providential. It was the insults that were heaped upon him and his countrymen there that called forth his hitherto latent forces. He learned from bitter experience the policy of peaceful resistance without retaliation. His organising the Natal Indian Congress was his first great public service there. But his refusal to prosecute the whites who had brutally assaulted him during his second visit to South Africa—that was the first evidence of the policy and philosophy he was slowly evolving. He returned again to India and interested the Indian National Congress and the country in the South African problem but was summoned back for the third time to face a gathering storm. The story of his life rising every time one falls.. Gandhi has meanwhile fairly found his calling or rather his mission.

The above bird's-eye view of the book should convince the reader that it is brimful of human interest. How could it be otherwise when a great man lays bare his whole soul for the world to see? We see here a great and good man only in the making. His spiritual development is slow but is steadily upward. Greatness, it is said, is not in never falling but in rising every time one falls. Gandhi rises every time he falls. His passionate love for truth sustains him. Truth, in fact, is his religion. The most impressive chapters are those that describe the growth of his religious convictions. The first religious book he studied was the Ramayana. He passed on to the study of the Gita, the Bible, the Koran and the "Sayings of Zarathustra." But his soul has tended to be free from creeds and dogmas and is anchored fast to the twin-principles of Ahimsa and Truth. "For me," he says, "truth is the sovereign principle, which includes numerous other principles. This truth is not only truthfulness in word, but truthfulness in thought also. . . I worship God as Truth only." Few can rise from a careful perusal of the autobiography of such a man without feeling purer and nobler for the study.

BARBAROUS METHODS.

The policy of retrenchment insisted upon by the authorities of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur has naturally exasperated the workers and the latest telegrams show that the position is further aggravated by the conviction which the workers rightly hold that the retrenchment is not a measure of economy but of victimisation. Its methods are to spare the heavily paid officers at the top but to apply the pruning knife severely to the thickets of poor shrivelled up poppies below. What solid retrenchment can the B. N. Railway make when it sends into misery and starvation the women labourers proposed to be retrenched, more than half of whom are widows and 97 per cent of whom are getting the wretched dole of seven annas per day as wages? Is it revenge, is it the wish to break the back of the Labour Union on the Railway which makes the B.N. authorities persist in this cruel and callous policy? Their whole attitude cannot but make the workers believe that no other motives but these are behind the retrenchment scheme. We hope the workers will maintain an attitude of non-violence in the struggle on which they have been compelled to embark. But is it not the duty of the Government of India to intervene in this grave matter and appoint an investigation committee immediately to make a searching inquiry into the workers' grievances? Pending the inquiry the retrenchment scheme must be in abeyance. Vacillation and delay on the part of the Government of India mean famine and ultimately death to thousands of poor men and women.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN GUJARAT.

HOW TO SOLVE IT.

(BY C. S. TRIVEDI, Hon. Secretary, Relief Committee, Cambay).

No Scheme of housebuilding, can be complete and workable, unless it takes into account, the necessity of supplying good and well burnt bricks, at a cheap rate. Any one taking a stroll in the flood stricken area, will not fail to find that it is the brick work that is badly damaged all over Gujarat. It is the brick work that has suffered most and nothing but bricks can repair this kind of damage. A part of the damaged wood work can be utilised in rebuilding, not so with the brick work. Timber, bamboos and other wood work can either be imported from a distant country or a part of the wood work can be reused or even be replaced with iron angles or sheets. Not so with the brick work. The freight for carrying timber will not be half so forbidding as the cost of carrying bricks. The above are some of the difficulties, that makes it more imperative that bricks require to be produced locally. The true test of efficiency of a relief work consists in its capacity for producing good and well burnt bricks at a cheap rate at or in the vicinty of the place where the bricks are to be built up into buildings.

CHEAP BRICKS.

Cheap bricks cannot be produced without active, sympathetic and liberal aid from the Government. Free supply of ground, clay, water and fuel is the first requirement. The second requirement is that each village panch should insist on enlisting the sympathetic co-operation of the skilled labour required in brick laying setting and burning and should try to produce a little more bricks than the actual requirements of the village. If each village, were to supply its surplus to the city, this problem would be solved more easily. There is scope enough for a relief worker's skill in the organising of brick producing agencies and in the laying, burning and distributing of bricks in the affected area with the minimum cost. The Central Relief Fund if it takes this to heart, can help us a lot in this direction. It can firstly call the attention of the revenue member of the Government and at once ascertain from the various States and Collectorates as to the possibility of brick supply from within their respective charge. There are certain places which have greater facility for producing bricks. A centre for producing bricks can be formed at such places.

DISTRIBUTING CENTRES.

Bricks produced at all such centres may be collected at a central place and at each distributing centre a fleet of motor lorries can be kept, to carry bricks and building materials in co-operation with the Railway. A motor lorry, a sentinel waggon or some such mechanical transport is necessary for carrying bricks.

The Central Fund has offered to contribute 10 per cent. in running a cheap grain shop. In many quarters and for more people, specially middle class men cheap supply of good bricks has been a greater necessity. I see no reason why the Central Fund should not contribute at least 12-1/2 per cent. on brick production. The Fund will be doing a real service to the distressed people of Gujarat, if it supplies them with cheap bricks, before the winter is well advanced and the people are exposed to the rigour of a bitterly cold climate. The Central Fund will do well to open as many centres in the affected area as is possible. Specifications of various kinds of bricks, the price of each kind, the amount of stock available at a particular centre and the approximate and the probable costs of carriage per mile, may be widely made known. The Railway Authorities may be requested to give all possible facilities in carrying bricks, at least for about a year, without any certificate, as it is presumed that all transport of bricks is in aid and furtherance of relief work.

TILES.

What is said about bricks applies, though in a lesser degree, to the supply of country tiles and the same facilities that may be given for brick supply, can be extended to the tiles as well.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

MORE SHOW THAN SUBSTANCE.

(BY A. B. VAIDYA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B., SOLICITOR.)

I.

The Select Committee has now submitted its report on the Bombay University Reform Bill, and the first thing that strikes one is the undue haste with which the deliberations of the Committee have been carried out. Before we examine the recommendations of the Select Committee in detail it is desirable to consider the Bill generally.

HALF-HEARTED MEASURE.

The draft of the University Bill which was placed before the Bombay Legislative Council by the Hon. the Education Minister does not redound to his credit. It is a slipshod, and half-hearted measure, which appears to have been put up to silence the increasing clamour of the public of this Presidency for reforms in the University. It is very difficult to conceive that any one would bring forward such an unsatisfactory measure on such an important and serious subject as higher education in this Presidency. The draftsman appears to have kept before him several model Acts; but it appears that he attended more to the spectacular side of it than to the substance in it. If the draft Bill is carefully scrutinized, it would be found that it is proposed to widen the franchise and make the University a more popular body, but the sting comes in its tail and one finds that it is proposed in the same Bill to give unrestrained and absolute power to the Chancellor who is to be the head of the Government of this Presidency. Thus whatever may have been gained on the popular side by the widening of the franchise is counter-balanced by the provision for the appointment of the Chancellor by the University. The same conflict could be followed throughout the Bill and one is likely to wonder whether if the Bill is passed in the present form, whether it would really conduce to the reformation of the University, or whether it will not be keeping the University where it was and at the same time burdening it with needless expenses. The Education Minister appears to have completely played into the hands of the bureaucracy and it is a significant commentary upon the helplessness of a Minister under Dyarchy to find that our Education Minister is unable to face and oppose the bureaucratic tendencies so abundantly evident in the present Bill. If the speeches made by the members of the Council are carefully read, it would be found that hardly any one representing the popular side complimented the Minister on the Bill which he brought forward.

THE QUESTION OF FINANCE.

The vexed question which has been raised in connection with this Reform Bill is that of finance, and it is argued on behalf of the supporters of the Bill that the Government should make over large grants to the University even at the cost of primary education. This is certainly a preposterous claim and those who advance it appear to do so without realising the gravity of the consequences in the event of its being accepted. If this proposal is accepted it would mean that the Government is to adopt an attitude which if taken to its extreme conclusion would go so far as to say that they would be satisfied if one person is graduated at the cost of one thousand who may not even be able to read and write. None would prefer men to be learned at the cost of persons who are to be kept in blissful ignorance. On the other hand it is beyond doubt and dispute that the primary education is vitally essential to equip the sons and daughters of the soil to take their place in the world-wide struggle for existence and for the amelioration of their conditions and rise in their social and economic status. One would be content with a half-dozen scholars of Arabic or Persian rather than have two-dozen at the risk of denying primary instruction to those to whom it is so very necessary.

The Government grant to the University is, no doubt, inadequate, and there can be no two opinions that in order to make the University up-to-date and add to its usefulness it stands in need of funds. But that does not mean that you should rob Peter to pay Paul. If you do not expect large funds cut your coat according to your cloth and economise. Do not have officers as proposed, at high salaries like Rs. 3,000 per month. You can very well do without a Rector as you have done up to now. There is a good deal of scope for the axe. But the one great thing is that it must be applied properly.

(To be continued.)

Notes of the Day.

The Wooing of Mademoiselle France.

When M. Litvinoff, known in European Chancellories as an experienced and astute diplomat on whose resourcefulness and ingenuity the Soviet Government has learnt to rely, makes a statement about that Government's attitude in regard to the debt question, it can be safely understood that there must be a foundation for it, whether he makes it semi-officially or through the lectures he loves to give to foreign journalists at Moscow. The Foreign Vice-Commissary of the Soviet Government definitely says that agreement in principle about the Czarist debts to France has been reached between the Soviet and the French Governments. The news is promptly denied officially in Paris. The very denial invests the rumour with an air of truth. The recent French refusal to fall in love with the policy of the British Tories in treating Soviet Russia as the pariah of Europe is an indication that there is considerable hope for an amicable understanding between Russia and her friend of old, France. The Russian desire to woo Mademoiselle France and to succeed in the attempt are a bad pill for the Birkenheads and Churchills and Joynson-Hickses in England. The French bourgoisie with its eye on the main chance is not, however, likely to obstruct any schemes of getting back its investments through a false sense of 'amour propre.'

Simla Unity Conference.

The Simla Unity Conference has adjourned "sine die" but Mr. Jinnah has been authorised to call another meeting as soon as some specified Hindu and Muslim leaders requisition it. We hope that informal discussions among these leaders will continue. The Conference could hardly have been expected to finish its task at Simla during the intervals between the sittings of the Legislature. It had an extra-ordinarily heavy agenda before it. It was so particularly because the Conference rightly took up not only the religious and social points in dispute but the political disputes as well. It is something, in view of the spirit of exclusiveness and distrust that had prevailed before, that over a hundred prominent leaders met in a conciliatory spirit and fully exchanged their views. Though the sub-committee's report on the cow and music questions has not been wholly accepted by both sides, some agreement is reported to have been reached on a few of the points made by either side. We trust the Conference will soon publish an authoritative report of its proceedings.

Communal Amity in Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad deserves to be congratulated on the amicable manner in which its Hindu and Muslim leaders have composed their differences. An unfortunate fracas took place between some Hindus and Muslims on the 18th instant, which created a severe tension in the city. But the leaders of both the communities at once took steps to meet in a conference and settle the dispute. The conference met on the 21st and unanimously decided to drop the controversy about the fracas and to prevent the repetition of similar disturbances in the future by appointing a representative Arbitration Board. Both the communities have agreed to maintain the "status quo" and to refrain from making new demands. They have also agreed to refer all disputes to arbitration, to accept and enforce the arbitrators' decision, and under no circumstances to take the law into their own hands. The complete unanimity with which these decisions were arrived at, augurs well for the success of the new Arbitration Board. Similar boards are reported to have been formed in other cities like Allahabad and Nagpur. If all the centres of acute communal tension follow these examples, the task of the All-India Unity Conference will be considerably simplified.

Implementing the Agreement.

It is a welcome move on the part of the Natal Administration to decide to appoint an Indian Education Commission in conformity with the "Gentlemen's Agreement." An earlier indication to do so would have pleased India more but the fact that it has been appointed deserves to be noted as a creditable performance on the part of the Administration of a province in the South African Union which is notorious for its hostility to the aspirations of the Indian community in its midst. The announcement of the Commission is made on Mr. Sastri's birthday. This has caused the Durban correspondent of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to characterise it in jubilant mood as "Government's birthday gift" to Mr. Sastri. The Indian public will watch closely the proceedings of this Commission. There is no mention so far of Indian representation on it. We hope its labours will not prove such as to remind India of the old adage about the futility of looking a gift horse in the mouth.

"END COMMUNAL TENSION"

LEADERS' APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

UNITY CONFERENCE "BREAKS UP."

NO AGREEMENT YET ON COW AND MUSIC QUESTIONS.

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

A 'resume' of the proceedings of the Unity Conference Committee which broke up inconclusively yesterday has now been supplied to the Associated Press by its Secretaries Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, MLC, and Mr. Abdulmatin Chaudhury, MLA. The main Committee met on 16th under Mr. Jinnah's chairmanship. Questions relating to cow and music were discussed on the 16th and 17th. On the 18th it appointed a sub-committee consisting of Pundit Malaviya, Dr. Moonji, Mr. Jairamdas, Rai Kedarnath of Delhi, Principal Diwanchand of Cawnpore, Sardr Sardul Singh, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Kitchlew. The sub-committee met on the 18th and discussed the cow question. The main committee discussed the music question on the 18th and 19th and also referred it to the sub-committee enquiring into the cow question.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The sub-committee sat from the 18th to 22nd and submitted last evening the following report:

"The sub-committee dealt with questions relating to cow and music and considered the various drafts submitted to it. Ultimately the following final draft of Hindus relating to cow question was considered: (1) In places having municipalities, town committees, notified areas committees or sanitary committees slaughter of cows shall be confined to slaughter houses licensed for the purpose. (2) In places other than those mentioned in the preceding clause cows shall not be slaughtered except in places specified for the purpose outside populated area and not exposed to public gaze. (3) Slaughter of cows shall not take place in any place where it has not taken place before. (4) In towns or villages which may hereafter come into existence the question of slaughter of cows shall be determined by agreement between Hindu, Sikh and Muslim communities residing there. (5) Cow slaughter shall not take place in any city, town or village which is held in religious sanctity by Hindus or Sikhs except where it is established that cow slaughter has been taking place for a reasonably long time. (6) No cow for slaughter shall be led in procession or with any demonstration.

The routes shall be determined by agreement between Hindu, Sikh and Muslim communities residing in the place (7) sale of beef or pork shall be restricted to places licensed for the purpose (8) where slaughter of an animal or sale of meat is permissible on other grounds no objection shall be taken to the method of slaughter whether by jhatka bali or zibah." Muslim members of the sub-committee did not agree to the above draft except on some points as stated below. They objected to clauses (1), (2) and (3). With regard to (4) they objected to any reference to Sikhs since Sikhs had made no demands. As regards clause (5) Muslim members stated that they would consider it when a list of such sacred places was supplied to them. They also objected to the reference to the Sikhs on the same ground as the above. They agreed to clause (6) except for its reference to Sikhs. They disagreed with clause (7) but agreed to clause (8) if the list referred to in (5) was supplied and agreed upon.

MUSLIM DRAFT.

The final Muslim draft on cow question was as follows:—(a) Hindu must not expect that the exercise of right of Muslims to slaughter and sacrifice cows in any town or village can or will be stopped by the use of force, an act of legislature, a resolution of a local body or order of the Court but must trust to the establishment of better relations between two communities to create greater regard for their feelings (b) every Muslim is entitled in a town to sacrifice and in a village to slaughter or sacrifice a cow in any building or enclosure which is not open to the gaze of Hindu passersby provided that if it is already laid down by law in any province or part of province that cows can only be slaughtered or sacrificed in towns in a slaughter house, they shall not be slaughtered or sacrificed in any place other than slaughter house (c) all public thoroughfares shall be open for taking cows for slaughter and sacrifice but they shall not be taken in procession nor shall there be any demonstration in this connection (d) no restriction shall be imposed on the sale of beef or pork (e) no restriction shall be imposed on the manner or slaughter of any animal whether by jhatka bali or zibah or on the opening of shops for the sale of meat of any animal slaughtered in any of these ways." The Muslim members also proposed two other alternative drafts. The first reads:—No restriction shall be imposed on the right of any community in any part of India to slaughter or sacrifice any animal whether a cow goat sheep or swine nor on the manner of its slaughter whether jhatka bali or zibah but no cow shall be slaughtered or sacrificed except in a slaughter house provided for the purpose. Where slaughter houses do not exist at present they shall be provided and licenses shall not be refused by a competent authority whenever an application is made for it for opening a slaughter house or a shop for the sale of meat of any animal slaughtered in any manner.

The second Muslim alternative reads as follows:—Hindus should not be prevented from playing music before mosques at any time they like nor should Muslims be prevented from making any cow sacrifice and cow slaughter in such manner as they like.

The first of these three proposals was not accepted by Hindu members except the second part of clause (c) and the first part of clause (e). The other two alternative drafts were not agreed by Hindus.

MUSIC QUESTION.

As regards the question of music the Muslim proposal was as follows:—While it is the right of every community to take processions with music along public thoroughfares it must not do so in a manner calculated to interfere with the right of Mussalmans to undisturbed congregational worship in their mosques and the

Continued on Page 11.)

RESORTING TO DIRECT ACTION

KHARAGPUR WORKERS FIRM.

LEADERS' TO MAINTAIN PEACE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The Secretary, Indian Labour Union, Kharagpur informs that the situation in regard to the lockout remains unchanged. Majority of the retrenched workers have not received payment but are still firm and determined to fight to the last the policy of the administration to send them away.

From day to day huge gatherings assemble on the Recreation ground to demonstrate their indignation at the Company's attitude. Messrs. Mukunda Lall Sircar and W. V. R. Naidu who have addressed a number of meetings of the workers have advised them to be peaceful and to stand united to suffer all the consequence until the administration comes down to rectify its vindictive policy.

The Executive Committee of the Kharagpur Branch Bengal-Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union which met recently, after prolonged discussion over the present situation, passed the following resolution.

"Whereas in spite of all constitutional representation and agitation over the question of unjust retrenchment of 2,200 workmen at Kharagpur and Nagpur, as declared by the B.-N. Ry. Company, the administration is still maintaining its attitude and whereas inspite of the adjournment motion passed by the Legislative Assembly, in the sitting of September 14th, the Government of India and the Railway Board have made no departure from the position where they were at the time when retrenchment was first launched by the Railway Company, which is guaranteed by the State, this meeting invites the immediate attention of all the branches of the B.-N. Ry. Indian Labour Union to the serious situation created specially at Kharagpur by the retrenchment and subsequent lockout and respectfully requests them and all the workers of the B.-N. Ry. to render all possible support to avert the situation.

"This meeting is further of opinion that with a view to bring sufficient pressure upon the administration in the matter of immediately withdrawing the retrenchment scheme the meeting finds no other alternative than to resort to direct action for the purpose."

From Wednesday women workers who who have been sent away from work at Kharagpur are being given food stuff, rice dal, etc., collected locally for relief work.

Yesterday early in the morning about 1,000 retrenched workers, including women, marched in procession with Mr. Naidu at the head to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Mr. H. L. Cole and appealed to him to him to cancel the notices of discharge.

NO RECONSIDERATION.

Colonel Anderson, the Station Executive Officer, and the Police Superintendent came immediately on the scene, and the latter said that the man including their leader had broken the law by trespassing on another's private premises.

Mr. Naidu's reply to this was that the question of law or charge of trespassing did not arise as the workers had gone to their office-master to secure justice and that if the guardians of law could not stop unjust retrenchment and apply the law for affording protection to thousands of men from starvation they could not raise any question of enforcing the law.

Mr. Cole refused reconsideration of the retrenchment question as it has been finally settled by the Agent.

Mr. Naidu has issued an apneal to all workers to remain peaceful and firm, warning them against the spread of any unauthenticated and alarming reports.—Free Press.

282 WORKERS ACCEPT SETTLEMENT

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 23.

Latest information available shows that only 282 workers have accepted their settlement money yesterday. 300 men and women were given relief.

From telegrams received from different branches of the Labour Union it appears men are thinking of having recourse to direct action during the Pujah if notices of discharge were not withdrawn and enquiry not sanctioned.

HELP FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has received a remittance of Rs. 300 from abroad towards relief to the Kharagpur workers.—Free Press.

DEMPSEY DEFEATED

RETAINS TITLE

WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Chicago.—In world's heavyfeight championship contest Tunney won on point. —Reuter

Dempsey weighed in at 192½ pounds and Tunney at 189½. Dempsey's weight has surprised critics. It is four pounds less than predicted but is accepted as indication of his excellent condition. He is supremely self-confident and danced charleston at his hotel. Tunney weighs three and half pounds more than when he won title last year.—Reuter.

150,000 PEOPLE WITNESS FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The crowd present at Tunney-Dempsey contest was record for prizefight, number present exceeding 150,000. The gate receipts amounted to two million eight hundred thousand dollars. The fight took place in cool weather, sky being overcast. Five preliminary bouts were gone through and then the crowd roarded on the appearance of Dempsey who was unshaven but was very fit and agile and apparently carefree. He was followed by Tunney, debonair and youthful with his shortcropped hair closely brushed back. The contestants opened very warily, Tunney standing in the centre and Dempsey dancing around. Much clinching followed in which Dempsey's scowling face was in contrast to Tunney's grim smile which persisted throughout as he foiled the ex-Champion's tactics of hammering his ribs. Tunney claimed the first four rounds.—Reuters' Special.

DEMPSEY'S FACE HIDEOUS WITH BLOOD.

Thereafter the relative positions changed. Dempsey recovered and held the centre. Both of them then dropped caution and slams to jaws and bodies were frequent and heavy in which Dempsey acquitted himself very creditably. He scored points before sending down Tunney in the seventh round for a count of nine, and administered a severe pounding.

When the champion arose, Dempsey continued to force the pace bearing down on Tunney's ribs. Thereafter Tunney being profited by opening after the clinch to get in a series of hard rights to Dempsey's face drawing copious blood from both of Dempsey's eyes.

When the final round opened Tunney after swiftly rocking his opponent with swift stabs to the jaw followed up by a series of rights and lefts to the same spot filed up points very rapidly. He had Dempsey practically knocked out as the bell rang when Dempsey's face was hideous with blood. The Champion facially was comparatively unruffled.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN LADY'S BOLD MOVE.

TO PUBLISH OPEN REPUDIATION OF MISS MAYO.

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Miss Vandoren, an American now on a visit to Chittoor along with a friend, Miss Charlotte C. Wyckoff, is considering the question of publishing an open repudiation of Miss Catherine Mayo in the press.

Miss Vandoren says she was sorry to find the book "Mother India," lacked a spirit of love and she wondered why Miss Mayo had taken so much brief for the British.

Miss Vandoren agrees with Mr. Gandhi in condemnation of the book.—Free Press.

COMMANDER HILTOV YOUNG.

TO SUCCEED SIR BASIL?

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is learnt on reliable authority, that the Finance Membership of the Government of India was recently offered to Commander Hilton Young, who presided over the Indian Currency Commission

The offer, it is believed, was made prior to the debacle in the Legislative Assembly over the Reserve Bank Bill. It is not known reliably whether Commander Hilton Young accepted the offer of the Finance Membership in succession to Sir Basil Blackett.

The prevailing opinion in well-informed commercial circles is that Commander Hilton Young has not turned out the offer but has taken time to consider it. Free Press.

BRITISH DELEGATION'S VISIT TO INDIA.

MR. IYENGAR SAYS THE TIME IS NOT SUITABLE.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and twenty other members of the Legislative Assembly belonging to all parties have represented to the President of the British India branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Simla disapproving of the decision of the executive of the association to invite delegations of British and Dominion branches in the coming winter to India. They declare that they are not opposed to inviting the delegations at some suitable time, but in their judgment the present is not the proper time. In case any demand is made for a grant of public money in the Assembly for inviting the delegations they state their intention to oppose it. The signatories include Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Neogy, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Mahomed Ismail Khan, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Dr. Moonje and Dewan Chamanlal.—A. P.

JAM SAHEB BACK HOME

"EUROPEAN VISIT STRICTLY PRIVATE"

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT PIER

PROMINENT ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL

The touring season in England and on the Continent is now nearing its end and our Indian tourists in those countries are hurrying back to their homes with apparently haler constitutions. The waiting office of the Mole (Ballard Pier) was unusually packed, on Friday morning, with hundreds of men and women and with cart-loads of garlands and bouquets as was already made known that s.s. "Ranpura," the Mail Steamer, was bringing with it some very prominent Indians back from their European tour. It was certainly an infrequent occurrence that so many "Big people" made their return voyage by the same steamer. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Mr. Ghanasham Das Birla arrived on Friday morning by the English Mail and were received at the quay by crowds of their friends and admirers. A host of the subjects of the Nawanagar State were present at the Mole to pay their respects to their enlightened Prince.

It will be recalled in this connection that the Jam Saheb had left for Europe immediately after the conclusion of the Abu Conference and the reimposition of the Viramgaum Cordon. The sudden departure of His Highness coming so soon on the heels of the disagreement between the Government of India and the Kathiawad States naturally gave ample scope to all sorts of conjectures and imaginations on the part of those who were interesed in the affairs of the Kathiawad States. In spite of the explicit statement made by His Highness at the time of his departure that he was going to Europe for some private business, it was still believed that his visit to England was a sequel to the breaking of the Abu Conference.

VISIT STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Interviewed on board the steamer by a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," His Highness the Jam Saheb once more stated that he did not go to England on any political mission. The visit of His Highness was strictly of a private nature. The Jam Saheb declined to say anything about the Viramgamm Cordon.

When interviewed on board the steamer by our representative Sir Chimanlal Setalvad also corroborated the statement made by His Highness the Jam Saheb. He avowed that he had not been to England on any mission in connection with the Viramgaum Cordon. Sir Chimanlal expressed surprise at the inferences which the newspapers had drawn from his visit to England in company of the Jam Saheb. He, however, said that the final decision regarding the Viramgaum Cordon lay with the Government of India and not with the Secretary of State for India.

On landing, His Highness the Jam Saheb was profusely garlanded by his friends and the subjects of his State. His Highness gave a pose to the Press photographers and then proceeded to his residence in Bombay.

SIR JAGADISH BACK HOME

APPRECIATION OF HIS NEW PUBLICATION.

After an extensive and eventful tour in England and on the Continent, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose returned to India, on Friday morning, with Lady Bose. It was in April last that Sir Jagadish went to Europe with the main object of attending the meeting of the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations, on which he represented India. It is, indeed, a matter of great pride to India that Sir Jagadish is being acclaimed by the scientific world as one of the greatest living scientists of the world. His recent publication, "Plant autographs and their revelations" has created such a tremendous sensation all over the world that the renowned scientists in civilized countries are coming forward to pay him their homage of praise and admiration. The popularity of the book is increasing every day. It will be recalled that the book was simultaneously published both in India and America. In a few months to come it will be translated into French and German. Reviewing the book in its columns, "Le Matin" the well-known Daily of Paris, has given its opinion that the recent discovery of Sir Jagadish is profoundly marvellous.

King Albert, the king of Belgium, and his Queen have also taken a keen interest in the new publications. The king has written to the author a letter of thanks for the marvellous discoveries contained in the book, some of which he had seen at Calentta when he visited Sir Bose's Laboratory during his short sojourn in India.

Reviewing the book, the "Daily Express" has remarked that the discoveries of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose will link his name with Galelio and Sir Issac Newton as one of the greatest discoverers of the secrets of Universe. Major Yeates Brown, the literary editor of the London Spectator has paid an admirable tribute to Sir Jagadish for his recent researches. Major Brown says:—"Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose has three gifts of God. A heart for any fate; a democratic education amongst his own people who number amongst them some of the subtlest thinkers of the world; and a helper in Lady Bose who is a type of all that is bravest and most beautiful in Indian womanhood. She has been his mainstay through out the difficult years of struggle. With he now finds the sweetness of his success. Together they have achieved a great work for scientific progress. They have set a sign and a seal on the charter of India's right to be a leader in civilization.

Si Jagadish has three times astonished the world with his wonderful orginal researches. The first time when he discovered the properties of invisible electric waves; secondly in revealing the inner invisible activities of plant life and third-

(Continued on next Page.)

RELENTLESS WORLD PROPAGANDA

DEEP-ROOTED POLICY TO DEGRADE INDIA.

Mr. Ghanashyam Das Birla who had been to Europe in connection with the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, returned to India, on Friday morning by s.s. "Ranpura'. Interviewed at his Matunga residence by a special representative of "The Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Birla struck a pessimistic note about the constitution of the forthcoming Statutory Commission. There was an organised movement in England, he said, to exclude the Indians from the Royal Commission. A deep-rooted and well-organised political propaganda was being relentlessly carried on in all the nooks and corners of the world with a view to degrade India in the estimation of the so-called civilised peoples of the world. The vested interests had mobilised their forces to block the way o India's political progress.

PART OF MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA.

Referring to Miss Katherine Mayo's book, "Mother India", Mr. Birla observed that that book was only a part of the mischievous propaganda that was set on foot by interested people. The antagonists of India's political advance were as unsparing in their efforts as they were unscrupulous in their motives.

The situation, disappointing though it was, had got a relieving factor in it. If Mr. Birla could read it correctly there was a growing consciousness among the common people of England that a time had come when some sort of political advance had to be made. All sorts of schemes were on the lips of people. There were talks of the curtailmen of franchise and the grant of indirect franchise but they were all talks in the air and deserved no serious consideration. Mr. Birla's general impression was that the average Britisher knew very little about Indian affairs.

MOUTHPIECE OF WIREPULLERS!

MYSORE'S G. O. M. ON MISS MAYO'S VAPOURINGS.

MYSORE, Sept. 23.

Mr. Venkatakrishnaih, the Grand Old Man of Mysore, approached for an opinion on the book of Katherine Mayo says, though the language is hers the idea under lying it belongs to the Wirepullers.

Katherine Mayo, he said, had done us a service by throwing a flood of light on certain matters, and though India could point the accusing finger at the best in regard to sexual relations, Mr. Venkatakrishnaiah was of the opinion that we should benefit by the exposures she had made and set an example of rigid chastity. We should not rest till our social evils were completely eradicated.

INDIA FIT FOR SWARAJ.

He did not agree with Katherine Mayo that India was not fit for Swaraj when she had these social evils. If her argument were to be respected no country in the West, he said, can be termed to be fit for self-government. Countries with terrible sexual lapses of which they ought to feel bitterly ashamed have Swaraj and freedom. Indian patriots should persevere in their constructive propaganda without paying the least heed to the vapourings of this feminine tool in the hands of political wirepullers. India has begun to awake and it is impossible for the whole world to stem her aspiration for freedom. If attempts are made to-day to check its growth, then it is bound to rebound on the heads of those who plan it and will be productive of great mischief which wise statesmanship should avoid.—Free Press.

RAMLILA PRECAUTIONS IN DELHI

250 PERSONS BOUND OVER

TROOPS TO BE KEPT IN READINESS.

DELHI, Sept. 23.

Though Ramlila commences here on the 26th police have been busy for some time past making arrangements for the preservation of order in the city. Two hundred and fifty persons of doubtful character have been bound over under Section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to keep peace. Special Police officers have been called to duty.

Ramlila is the biggest Hindu festival and during the eleven days of its celebrations a long procession will pass through the main streets of Delhi to and from the big maidan outside the Ahmere gate. Elaborate arrangements are therefore made by authorities for its peaceful celebration.

Shopkeepers and house owners along the route have been warned against harbouring of undersirables during the celebrations. The Order against carrying of lathis and dang is already in force.

Troops will be kept ready in the Fort for emergency.—A. P.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

EFFECT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The report of work of the Indian Store Department, London, for year 1926-27 shows a very large increase in the orders placed outside the United Kingdom, chiefly owing to coal stoppage and the general strike. The Department's purchases last year are valued at £9,000,000 compared with £5,000,000 in the previous year. Stores purchased from British firms are valued at over £7,000,000 but the total percentage is 76 compared with 82 in the previous year.

SIR ATUL'S COVERING NOTE.

Sir Atul Chatterjee in his covering despatch mentions that a Continental firm was recently able to secure a contract for an important bridge work by making special arrangements for the manufacture under instructions of the Government's consulting engineers.—Reuter's Special.

CHIEF OFFICER ARRESTED

MUNICIPAL CLERK TURNS APPROVER

DHARWAR, Sept. 23.

Mr. Chawangonda, formerly Chief Officer of the City Municipality and who was for some time now on compulsory leave for certain charge against him, has been arrested by the police.

Mr. Joshi, one of the municipal clerks, who was one of the accused in the case of alleged cheating and producing false evidence which is going on against Mr. Chandragonda, a Municipal Councillor, has turned approver and it was his deposition, it is stated that led to Mr. Chawangonda's arrest.

It is said many more arrests are likely to follow.—Free Press.

FIGHT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE MILITARY.

HAND TO HAND STRUGGLE RESULTS IN SEVERAL DEATHS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Hankow.—A fracas occurred outside British concession yesterday. A gang of men armed with automatics rescued a prisoner in uniform believed to be a communist leader who was arrested on board a Japanese steamer. The gang fired point-blank at the prisoners' Chinese escort who replied. A number of passer-by were killed and wounded. The prisoner escaped, but several members of the gang were captured. Martial Law has been proclaimed and streets are barricaded and patrolled by the military. In connection with the arrest the Japanese authorities removed fifty Chinese soldiers from the Japanese steamer disarmed them and held the under-arrest pending arrival of a squad of Chinese troops. On arrival of the latter the Japanese sentry was bayonetted on neck by the Chinese. Machine-gun firing followed as a result of which one Chinese was killed and few wounded. Subsequently normal situation was restored.—Reuter.

END OF SLAVERY IN SIERRALEONE

NO COMPENSATION FOR OWNERS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Sierraleone.—All slaves in the Protectorate will be free from the first of January, 1928, the Council having unanimously adopted the resolution abolishing the legal status of slavery. No provision has been made to compensate slave-owners.

Geneva.—Third Committee has decided to refer Finnish proposal for pooling funds of League in order to give financial assistance to victims of aggression to Disarmament Conference or special 'ad hoc' conference.—Reuter.

LAND REVENUE ASSEMENT

QUESTION OF ENHANCEMENT

RAO SAHEB D. P. DESAI'S SPEECH.

(From Our Special Correspondants.)

SURAT, Sept. 20.

Addressing a mass meeting of the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka held at Bardoli to consider the Government resolution to enhance the land revenue assessent in the talka. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai M.L.C. of Kaira who presided said:—

In the Legislative Council we have been agitating this question for the last seven years. We can create majority on our side because there are no two openions about the question of Land Revenue on the non-official side, but it is the misfortune of the cultivators that they who supply food to the world are the most miserable. Nature never extends her beautiful hand towards them. The fat salaries of Collector and other officers are squeezed out of their purse. The fact that the cultivators who are the masters of the fate of the whole country are reduced to pauperism shows the great misfortune of the country.

Cotton is the chief cultivation of this Taluka. The yield per acre is 80 lbs, while in America it is 200 lbs. If we are rich enough we can also bring about that yield and if that state can be reached the produce would amount to 150 crores of Rupees which alone would be sufficient to sustain the whole machinery of the Government of India. If the Government refrain from levying unbearable taxes we can sustain Government. But as the matters stand we can neither sustain the Government nor the people.

ENHANCEMENT REVENUE.

In Bardoli Taluka Land Revenue per acre has been increased to Rs. 6 to 7 from Rs. 3; and still it is not the final. After thirty years what will be the fate of your children? The Government then still lay stress on the advancement of the Rayat and still expect double the present amount. When our fate thus is in the hands of others how can we expect our country to prosper? In order to make our country prosperous we should first see that our agriculturist is contented. To see him contented is to see that he as confident that he only shall enjoy the fruits of his labour and that any amount of increase in the yield will bring with it no increase in the Assessment.

A contented farmer would enthusiastically labour for the betterment of his lot but when he sees that the fruits of his labour are reaped by others he would never put his zeal in his work.

If the improvements which he has made with his hard labour are to be taxed by the Government why should he make them at all? If he does so it would mean that he is mere a slave, in as much as he works for others getting nothing out of it. In Bardoli Taluka 70 per cent of the population are agriculturists. They have to bear the expenses incurred by the minority of the remaining 30 per cent. in education and marriage of their children and paying the fat salaries of the Government servants. He has to provide for all and keep for himself nothing. It is my sincere advise to you, agriculturists, to think first for yourself.

"THICK-SKINNED GOVERNMENT".

I am entirely against the present Land Revenue Policy of the Government. The only function of the Revision Settlement, should be to lower the rate of Assessment. With this object in view you requested the Government in your applications from every village of this Taluka to lower the rate and make permanent instead of that they increased it and did not make it permanent. The Government has thus set aside both of our demands. After strenuous struggle in the legislature for the last six years I have exhausted all my faith in the Government. The Government thinks our agitation to be a mere babble, with no weight in it. Your R. B. Bhimbhai or Shivdasani or I, rank in their eyes as mere babbles. In the Council the Government are thick-skinned because whenever the question of money turns up, it being represented by merchantile people they will always consider our agitation to be a mere babble.

We have become helpless what course to take? Government never submits to polite language neither to the harsh. We cannot understand what words to use in English language the words of censure have been exhausted. It is difficult how to find mere words, Gujarati is a poor language. We are perplexed as to what other language should we resort to, to express our feelings of resentment and censure.

When both language and legislature fail to achieve anything, we should adopt some better way. To my mind two courses only are open for us, either to leave this country for good, or to live in it and not to pay the enhancement of Assessment at all. If we adopt the first course, we shall have to populate another country, where the Government like the Kings of Yore, shall treat us with a paternal affection.

Kings of yore in this country respected the sentiments of their subjects, to their utmost. In those good old days big cities had been populated and the agriculturists were then prosperous. Under the present Government no new city has been populated; instead of that many cities have been destroyed. They have constructed one Bombay, at the expense of so many cities, and that too is built on unsafe subroundings.

The Settlement officer has been ready to crush your destiny. He is a servant of your servant—has now taken the role of Government himself. Those who do not know your customs, manners and come from a distance of 6000 miles are believed in by the Government whose your representatives who know your real position are disbelieved.

A CONTRAST.

In continuation of his speech R. S. Dadubhai described at length how the former Governments took special care to see their subjects prosperous and how fertile was the province of Gujarat in those times; It was Gujarat which supplied various kinds of fruits to Mogul courts and thus contributed to the richest part of their dish. That fertility of Gujarat and its consequent prosperity has totally disappeared under the present reign. How can we expect that prosperity again which the policy of the present Government is to so squeeze the agriculturists as to allow them only to keep their body and soul together."

Only two courses are open to us—either to leave this country altogether or not to pay the Enhanced Revenue at all. One has to be selected from the two. Under the present circumstances I do not advise you to leave this country bag and baggage. In adopting this course, we greatly damage the credit of the Government. The world will look upon this Government as a merciless one and will say that the people were so harrassed that the had left the country altogether. I have yet some respect for this Government and hence I do not advise you to take that step now. Under the circumstances only the other course is left open for us, that of not paying the enhanced rate of Assessment. I advise you that you should frame your resolution on this point after a careful consideration.

Supporting the contention of the Chairman, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik M.L.C. (Surat rural Constituency) in the course of a vigorous speech said:—I do not believe in mere wordy warfare, because in spite of our strenuous agitation in and outside the Council against the proposed enchancement in the Land Revenue of the Chorasi and Bardoli Talukas, the result is next to nothing. In fact I am opposed to the whole Land Revenue system of India at the present time. Unless the the whole system is thoroughly overhauled to our satisfaction, we shall have to continue our agitation.

The law as it is at present establishes the Government as the landlord and authorises them to levy 50 per cent as the land tax. If you calculate the labour the yield and the net profit of cultivation you will be convinced that the agriculturist is at a loss. Mr. Jayaker has calculated the value of products of agriculturists at Rs. 2,893,000 but in my memorial to the Government I have shown that Rs. 32,000,000 are the expenses of cultivation. I have challenged the Government to come forward and show if my statement is untrue But still the Government has not accepted my challenge. It means that they simply wink over the net loss of 4 lacs of Rupees to the agriculturists. In spite of the loss the Government is ready to declare that the Taluka has grown prosperous If the debt of the whole Taluka is calculated it amounts to one crore of rupees. I have calculated this debt per every village and I have sent my results to the Governments for their information but the Government have not been able, it seems to falsify my calculation.

UNJUST ENHANCEMENT.

My second point is this. The Government in increasing the Assessment, never looks to the profit and loss side of the agriculture, but only looks to the rental value of the lands. In 1914 the Government found that in Bardoli Taluka the Assessment was 48 per cent of the rent and in Chorasi 40 per cent. I maintain that there was no place for Enhancement in the land revenue according to that. In the Legislative Council the official side is very perverse and unbending. You may say anything to them but everything falls on deaf ears. When they have no argument left to them they will simply laugh away the question with most contemptible irresponsibility.

All the years from 1914 to 1924 and specially from 1917 to 1924 can be considered as abnormal. These years were financially so abnormal that even Sir Malcolm Haily the then Financial Member of the Government of India to indulge in various currency manipulations. Mr. Rieu and Sir Chunilal Mehta promised not to take the abnormal prices of those years in consideration in revising the Land Revenue Assessment but they go against their promise and fix the Assessment so high, which is quite artificial. They have reduced the proposed enhancement from 33 per cent to 21 per cent for Bardoli. Do they then believe that the 33 per cent wer quite unjust?

When the Assessment is arrived at after calculating the number of few of bullocks in the possession of agriculturists and their dwellings the question is what course is left open for us to adopt? When all our attempts in and outside the Council have become fruitless, we must adopt one of the two courses either to tell the Government to till their own soil themselves, or if we have courage and strength enough, to declare that they will pay to the Government what is just and equitable and shall never pay the unjust and improper enhancement. It is quite regrettable that the matters have come to such a pass. On agriculture and agriculturists the whole foundation of this Government rests. The Government must realise that by weakening the agriculturists they are weaking their existence. When agriculturists will awake the Government must realise, before it is too late, who will come to their rescue. 86 members of the Legislative Council are disbelieved and set at naught and the word of one Government official passes as gospal-truth.

LOOK TO CONDITION OF TALUKA.

Without any economic enquiry the Government believe that the Taluka is prosperous. My suggestion to the Government is to appoint a commission to investigate into the real condition of the agriculturists, and if in that investigation it is proved that the Taluka is really prosperous, let them increase the Assessment. In 1866 Bardoli Taluka was not in debt at all. In 1896 it was indebted to the amonut of Rs. 33 lacs and to-day the total debt amounts one crore of rupees. Moreover that debt is not at all productive. The garden lands have been turned into jarayats. The sugar-cane cultivation of Supa-Paragna has ceased. In view of these facts it is simply preposterous to say that the Taluka has grown prosperous. 3,000 people of the Bardoli Taluka find their means of subsistence in foreign, lands; and they maintain their families, and if they can afford to save something they do not invest their money in shares or loans but in land. They sometimes buy lands at abonormal prices. Abnormal prices are given not out of mere fancy but they are given only when the lands are situated at such places as would afford him more convenience in his cultivation, but these sale prices are not to be at all taken in to account, when we have to calculate the price of land. Mr. Andrson brought forward some four or five artificial contracts for sale to support his argument that the prices of lands have gone high. Some such contracts may have been found out, but is it safe to rely on them and penalise the agriculturists of the whole Taluka?

TODARMAL SYSTEM.

Agitations were started against this in press and platform and in the Council and at some places the Land Revenue Policy of Government was compared with high-way robbery but to no purpose. They profess that they have improved upon the Land Revenue system introduced by Todarmal, while they actually do not follow it. For in the former with one acre of Jarayat land, the cultivators got two acres of free fellow-land,. In those times the Assessment was fixed once known as 'Gamwari system' with due allowances of bad years. To-day even a deficit of paultry sum like 8 pies has to be made good by the village officer. Not to speak of any allowance of bad years when the payment is not suspended. This year, as for example, the crop is estimated at 50 per cent and Government require 50 per cent as their revenue. How the cultivators are to maintain themselves? The Legislature has been set as naught. The want of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature in spite of the overwhelming majority, is the greatest blot upon the system of Government. So you have only to help yourself. You ventilated to them your grievences by petitions upon their invitation, and they do not even condescend to give you a reply. This could not have been the case if India were England where the Legislature is supreme.

Mr. Chhotubhai Dajibhai Desai pointed out how the Government was proposing the enhancement for the sake of enhancement and proposed the following resolution which was passed manimously amidst scenes of great enthusiesm:—

THE RESOLUTION.

That this meeting of the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka is of opinion that the enhancement in land revenue of this taluka which has been sanctioned by the Government inspite of the protest of the people and submission of memorials by their representatives in the Legislative Council, is totally unjust, it being so heavy that the people are quite unable to bear its burden. Therefore this meeting resolves that the Government should be pleased not to introduce the enhanced Assessment and if they do not do so, agitation for non-payment of enhanced revenue be set afoot and another meeting of the cultivators of this Taluka be convened to make proper arrangements for it.

RAMLILA IN ALLAHABAD.

HINDUS' PROTEST AGAINST DIST. MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Mr. S. H. Thompsoa, District Magistrate of Allahabad, passed the following orders on the Hindus application to take out Ramlila processions:—

Magistrates will be deputed to take charge of the various processions and as the communal situation is unfortunately far from normal and there is intense nervousness in the city the processionists will be expected to conform strictly to the directions of the magistrates and police who will pass necessary orders to meet such situations as may arise.

This order was considered last night by the Ramlila Committee and it was resolved to inform the District Magistrate that even if it accepted the legal principles referred to in the order it could not sacrifice the rights of Hindus which had been recognised by law.

It seems therefore that there is every likelihood of there being no Ramlila celebration this year also.—A.P.

TENSION IN KAIRA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Communal tension still prevails at Mehmedabad in Kaira District. No settlement has been arrived at beween Hindus and Muslims. Police have made necessary arrangements for the preservation or order. A.P.

CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO BE SUMMONED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The Third Committee has recommended to the Council to convene international conference as soon as possible to discuss the sub-committee's report on the control of armaments and publicity regarding their manufacture.—Reuter.

MR. LEVINE STARTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Levine with the pilot, Captain Hinchliffe on a non-stop flight to the farthest East departed in the aeroplane 'Miss Columbia' from Cranwell, Lincolnshire at 8.7 this morning. Reuter.

PRESERVATION OF THE ARISTOCRACY

PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND NECESSARY.

CHIEF OF INCHALKARANJI'S PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

POONA, Sept. 23.

A plea for the preservation of the aristocracy of the land, who in this view, have served as a buffer between the Government and the people, and have made the path of evolution easy and undisturbed, was made to-day by the Chief of Inchalkaranji, President of the Provincial Conference of Sardars and Inamdars, which commenced its third session in Poona. The President said that the strong aristocracy was responsible for the evolution of England without bloodshed, and peaceful evolution in Japan, Germany and Austria. He suggested that public schools should be started for the education of their children on the lines suggested by the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das. He deplored the present attraction to city life which was due to the present system of education and stated that education in public schools should cultivate a taste for village life in order to enable their young men to settle in their inam villages. Continuing the speaker advocated the necessity of propaganda in England for safeguarding their interests on the eve of the appointment of the Royal Statutory Commission.

2 SEATS IN THE COUNCIL.

The Chief Sahib suggested that two seats should be reserved for the Sardars of Deccan in the Bombay Legislative Council as the single seat allotted for the present was inadequate in view of the vast territory of the constituency and a regular election to the Assembly from their constituency in the place of the present alternative system. He pleaded for the representation of Sardars on the Municipal, Local nd School Boards and the Bombay University. Concluding the President deplored the decrease in the number of Sardars from 500 to 125 and requested Government that the inheritors of Sardars should be admitted to the rank and honour of the Sardars.—A. P.

THE "STATESMAN" CASE

ORDERS RESERVED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The case in which Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor, "Statesman," is being prosecuted on a charge of publishing an alleged defamatory statement regarding Indian widows, came up for hearing today before the Police Magistrate of Alipore. The question raised was whether the prosecution was maintainable in law in view of the fact that widows of India did not form an organised collection of persons. Both sides cited rulings in support of their respective viewpoints, after which the Magiserate reserved orders. A.P.

HUNT OF COMMUNISTS.

STUDENTS' ROOMS RAIDED

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Amsterdam. The police of Amsterdam, Leyden and The Hague, raided the apartments of certain Dutch and Indian students suspected of being involved in a recently discovered communist plot. A number of arrests have been made. Police have aken into custody Mohammed Hatta, a member of the Executive of the International League against Colonial Oppression. Reutee.

OUR'S C. I. A. BILL.

APPEAL TO VICEROY JOIN SESSION.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

(By Mail)

An application for referring Sir Hari Singh Gour's Criminal Law Amendment Bill for decision to a joint sitting of both Chambers has been made to the Viceroy by 48 non-official members of Assembly and eight non-official members of Council of State. Applicants state that the Bill has the support of 69 against 64 members of both the Chambers and that the elected members in both Houses are practically unanimous in support of the measure. They refer to the exceptional circumstances in which the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was enacted and show that it was not the policy of Government to have the measure permanently on the Statute Book irrespective of the existing circumstances. They quote the opinion of members of the Repressive Laws Committee that anarchical conspiracies against which the measure was designed were no longer a menace to the peace and security of the country. The power originally conferred by the Act upon the Governor-General in Council has been transferred to the local Governments in consequence of reforms and in this respect one effect of the reforms was even further to curtail the liberty of the people and to enhance the danger arising from the misuse of the Act. Finally they draw His Excellency's attention to the provision in the bill relating to Habeas Corpus not being opposed by the Government on merits. Therefore they feel that this is an occasion when they could confidently move His Excellency to convene a joint session of the two Chambers to give its decision on the bill.—A. P.

IMPROVED METHODS OF REPRESSION

BRITISH GOVT. AT WIT'S END

"SAK" ON CANCELLATION OF PASSPORT

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

A special cable to "Forward" states Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, interviewed by a press representatives, regarding his passport said: "Formerly the Government had the decency to manufacture street riots and then prosecute an opponent for creating the riots. Nowadays the Government is improving. Last year they sent me to prison, admitting that I never created any disorder but confessing the fear that I might upset the peace of the realm. Referring to the Legislative Assembly's interpellations about him, he appealed to the Indian public to realise 'how falsely individual communists and the communist movement are being slandered as being bent upon inciting bloodshed.' I had spkone to lakhs of sisters and brothers, old and young, in all provinces, to City Corporations, women's getherings, agriculturists and audiences of all opinion. Mayors, leaders, moderate and extremists presided over the meeting I addressed. I have no private life being accompanied by friends from morn till midnight. My conduct and speeches and written words have gone forth to lakhs of my people. I call upon them to judge and declare their opinion. My advice and appeal is disbelieve the agitation against communism with bogeys of violence and bloodshed and throw yourselves to organise Indian workers and peasantry."—Free Press.

SIR JAGDISH BACK HOME

(Continued from Previous Page.)

ly in establishing the identical behaviour of plant and animal life.

PROGRAMME IN EUROPE.

The programme of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's tour in Europe was a crowded one. He attended the meeting of Intellectual Co-operation Committee of the League of Nations on which he represented India. During his short stay, he had to lecture before the students and professors of the various universities in France and also in London. At the world conference on new education held at Locarno, he made a very illuminating speech on Indian methods of advancement of science. During the course of his address he remarked that although science was neither of the East nor of the West but was international in its universality, yet India, by her habit of mind and inherited gifts handed down from generation to generation, was specially fitted to make important contribution to the furtherance of knowledge. The burning imagination of Indian mind which could create a new order out of a chaos of apparently contradictory facts could also be held in check by the habit of concentration. It was this restraint that could hold the mind tight in the pursuit of truth.

Sir J. C. Bose's contributions to the science of Botany are by no means less admirable than his contributions to other branches of science. It has been acknowledged that the science of Botany was twice lost and twice recovered. The first recovery was made in ancient Greece by the labours of Aristotle, Pliny and Galen; second recovery began with Fuschious and ended with Linnaeus; and with Sir Bose's experiments by the aid of ingiuously invented and delicately constructed scientific instruments, Botany has enetred upon a deeper, wider and profounder field.

Speaking of the works of Sir Jagadish, the "London Times" says:—

"It is now generally recognized that by the initiation of new methods and enquiries and by the construction of super-sensitive instruments, Sir Bose has opened out a new gate into the mystery of life. His book, "Plant autographs and their revelations" is so simple and yet it is so graphically written that it may well attract even a school-boy or a girl. Yet there are few single books published in this century which are so far-reaching in their implication. Sir J. C. Bose has recently been engaged in the investigation of the action of extracts from various plants. By the employment of the medicinal properties of these extracts, the heart machine will be well regulated and rendered highly efficient. From the results of his investigations, an entirely new arsenal of drugs may be available for the relief of humanity."

BUSY TIME HERE.

Even after his return to India and after a wearisome voyage, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose has got a heavy programme on hand. In answer to the invitation from the Nagpur University, he will deliver an address to the university students on the 26th instant. He will reach Calcutta on the 28th by the Nagpur mail. The world-wide importance of the discoveries of Sir J. C. Bose cannot be better expressed than in the words of "The Morning Post" an influential London daily which has never been guilty of pro-Indian tendencies.

"Discoveries such as Sir Bose's not only add to our pride in the intellectual life of India (which is constantly producing greatest scientist) but also the imaginative spirit of man to clap its silver wings and fly throuugh the new vistas of thought."

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and Lady Bose leave Bombay for Nagpur this afternoon.

MORE CHINESE ATROCITIES!

AMERICA-THE PLACE OF THEIR OCCURRENE

(BY J. G. SAYRE.)

"Within recent months the world has heard much of Chinese atrocities—aggressions upon American lives and property by orientals. But attacks have not always been by Chinese upon Americans. Americans have attacked Chinese. The article below is a review of that side of the story.")

From the Shasta (California) "Republican" of December 18, 1856:

Hundreds of Chinamen have been slaughtered in cold blood in the last five years by the desperadoes that infest our State. The murder of Chinamen was almost of daily occurrence; yet in all this time we have heard of but two or three cases where guilty parties were brought to justice and punished according to law.

"Many persons have avowed themselves opposite to the execution of white men for the murder of Chinamen.".

California in the seventies made a record for herself in handling the Chinese problem. In Los Angeles on October 24, 1871, a police officer was shot when interfering in a quarrel between two Chinese. A hundred armed whites laid siege to the Chinese quarter, hanged fifteen Chinese, and killed two more for good measure. The sheriff and civil authorities gave up trying to restrain the mob. On February 6, 1872, thirty-two whites were indicted for murder in this affair. Two days later one man was found guilty of manslaughter and the rest were acquitted. Four days after the riot of October 24 a mob broke into the Chinese warehouses, ripped open bales and beat up all the Chinese in the vicinity. A newspaper account said: "The floors were strewn with sugar, rice and refuse, and sprinkled with gore." Damages were estimated at $10,000 to dol. 12,000. There were no arrests.

There were anti-Chinese riots for the next three years in Los Angeles. On May 28, 1873, two sportive citizens, Brannen and Manning, murdered a Chinese, Ah Tuck. Newspaper accounts said that the murder was committed without motive. Brannen was pronounced insane. On July 9, 1873, a rancher near Los Angeles missed $400 and tried to get a confession of theft from his Chinese servant by beating him and hanging him to a tree several times until he was nearly choked to death. The Chinese was stubborn and the rancher dragged him to a police station. When the magistrate heard the facts he was immediately convinced of the innocence of the Chinese and fined the rancher $20 for assault. On the 21st of August, 1873, a gang of boys stoned a Chinese who was working in a garden. This seemed too tame, so one of the boys shot and killed him. The boy received two years in prison. On December 13, 1874, an Italian who had murdered a Chinese was given seven years and recomended to mercy.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" on Septemebr 29, 1876, said: "We ask why it is that these people (the Chinese) are beaten and maltreated at high noon on our streets and 'no arrests' invariably recorded." Eleven outrages committed between 1873 and 1876, at which no arrests were made are cited. From 1877 to 1879 in San Francisco the Sand Lot orator, Denis Kearney, roared his slogan "The Chinese must go!" and incited mobs to murder and destruction.

On September 2, 1885, occurred the most horrible and bloody outrage in the disgraceful history of all our dealings with the oriental in our midst. At Rock Springs, Wyoming, twenty-eight Chinese were murdered, fifteen wounded, and several hundred driven from their homes. Property valued at $150,000 was destroyed or appropriated. The report of Francis E. Warren, Governor of the State at that time, is contained in U. S. Documents series No. 2379, p. 1227:

Nearly a score of dead bodies of Chinamen (or the dismembered parts of bodies enough to make up that number) had been picked up where shot on the plains, or had been exhumed from the ashes and from the earth that had fallen in from the dirt roofs, where they had been roasted to death in their own homes; and the opinion prevailed that fully as many more were as yet under the ruins. Not a living Chinese, man, woman, or child, was left in the town where 700 to 900 had lived the day before, and not a single house, shanty, or structure that had ever been inhabited by a Chinamen was left unburned. The smell of burning human flesh was sickening and almost unendurable and was plainly discernible for more than a mile along the railroad both east and west. A small number only of Chinese had received a few moments' notice in which to leave town, but the longer number had none whatever and no time to pack up or secure their household effects and clothing, nor in fact, their money. A great number were attacked at the mouths of the several mines as they came out—half-naked as coal miners sometimes work—and they were obliged the town, some being killed sound hills surrounding the town, some being killed as they ran. The Chinese quarters and their persons had been robbed during and subsequent to the trouble.

The Sheriff arrived in the evening and could not raise a posse to preserve law and order. The rioting began because Chinese working in the mines had refused to join the white miners on strike.

The rioting in Rock Springs had been done in broad daylight. The coroner testified to the coroner's jury a few days later: "Eleven persons, unknown, have been burned to death and five persons, unknown, have been shot by persons unknown". Several arrests were made. Bail was fixed at $500. The coroner and the justice were the same persons. There were no convictions.

Only the arrival of the militia on the morning of September 5 prevented a similar massacre in Evanston, Wyoming. A threat of punishment to all Chinese who remained in Cheyenne after October 1 was made by workmen on September 26. Anti-Chinese demonstrations were held in nearly every town in Wyoming during September.

On September 7, 1885, at Squak Valley, Washington, a camp of thirty-seven Chinese hop-pickers was attacked by five whites and three Indians. Three China were killed and three wounded; the rest fled. The perpetrators of this act were tried and convicted. Four days later at the Coal Creek mines, not far away, one Chinese was choked to death and the clothes of forty-nine were burned. On September 9 the Black Diamond miners drove out the Chinese miners from their midst, injuring nine. The arrival of Federal troops prevented similar outbreaks in Seattle on November 4.

Meanwhile anti-Chinese agitation in Tacoma, more organized than elsewhere, was inflaming the white population. The papers printed hot editorials; numerous public meeting were held at which speeches were made inciting people to violence; bitter resolutions were passed. The Chinese population intimidated by the reports of attacks in other places dwindled in a few days from 700 to about 250. On November 3 the goods of these people were thrown onto wagons and they were driven out of the city to the prairie at Lake View. The day was cold and rainy. Several were sick and two died of exposure. The next day they were loaded into box cars and shipped to Portland. On November 6 Chinatown in Tacoma was burned. The U. S. Marshall arrested the Mayor of Tacoma and twenty-six others on charges of conspiring to insurrection and riot; depriving Chinese subjects of equal protection under the law; and destroying property. These men were never tried.

At Orefine, Idaho, in September, 1885, a merchant of Pierce City was murdered under mysterious circumstances. To procure a confession a Chinese was hung by the neck until he confessed facts implicating five. On the way to the trial they were attacked by a mob, disguised as Nez Perces Indians, and were surrendered by the sheriff and deputies. One Chinese offered $5,000 to the daughter of the dead man and $10,000 to the mob to be let off; but all were lynched.

On August 6, 1886, an outrage was perpetrated against Chinese on Douglas Island in the vicinity of Juneau, Alaska. Nearly a hundred were attacked by a body or armed ruffians and ordered to leave. When they refused they were driven to the seashore, put on a small schooner, and set adrift. They landed on a barren coast, but were rescued and returned to their places of employment. Their lives were threatened. Neither the United States authorities nor their employers could furnish sufficient protection, so they were forced to leave once more. Losses in money and property were placed at $13,762,65.

At Log Cabin Bar, Oregon, in the latter part of May, 1887, a camp of Chinese miners on Snake River was attacked. There was direct proof of the murder of two and indirect proof of the murder of several others. The camp was robbed and between $5,000 and do. 10,000 worth of gold dust stolen. Indictments were found against six men. They were never tried.

In 1887, after over thirty years of outrage against the Chinese people in our country, the United States paid the Chinese Government $276,619.75 indemnity. The greater part of the persecution of the Chinese has never been recorded. The examples given here are of course only the outstanding ones. Between 1872 and 1886 in nine outrages in which sixty-two Chinese were killed, three persons were found guilty of manslaughter; one was declared insane; and in five cases no one was ever brought to trial. In these cases alone there was almost $200,000 worth of damages. The Chinese Government, which during all this time had often made reparation to the United States for injuries suffered by American citizens in China, was truly patient to endure the persecution of its subjects so long, and in the end to accept a mere $276,619.75 for full indemnity. But we won't wait till they finish their civil war to exact our dues. It all depends on whose ox does the goring.—New York, "Nation."

"END COMMUNAL TENSION"

(Continued from page 9.)

playing of music must cease when such a procession is passing a mosque in which congregational worship is going on at the time.

This was not accepted by Hindus. The Hindu proposal regarding music ran:—

There shall not be any object taken to or any kind of restriction placed on the passing of Hindu or Sikh processions of any kind accompanied by music at any time along public thoroughfares having a mosque or mosques on either side or to the performnce of arti, playing of music or playing of shang in private or public temples, buildings or places at any time even if such temples, buildings or places are situated in front of or in proximity to a mosque provided that any processional music except religious music shall not be played before such old historic mosques as Jumma Masjid of Delhi before which it has not been played for a long time.

This proposal was not accepted by Muslim members. Dr. Moonji then moved the following which was supported by the Hindu members of the sub-committee "The sub-committee has very carefully considered and discussed the draft formulas on cow and music questions submitted on behalf of Hindus and Muslims. The Committee find that there are some points on which agreement may be easily possible yet there are some on which agreement does not seem to be likely at the present moment and which therefore require further consideration. The sub-committee therefore recommends that the main committee be adjourned to some suitable day after a month or so."

The Muslim members suggested that this should be left to the main committee to decide.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

The main committee met at 3 p.m. yesterday in the committee room of the Assembly Chamber. The sub-committee's report was submitted and after discussion on the situation the main committee unanimously adopted the following resolution. "This meeting stands adjourned but Mr. Jinnah will call a meeting of the Unity Committee within three weeks on receiving a unanimous requisition from the following gentlemen within six weeks from to-day:—Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmalkahn, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonjee, Rai Kedarnath, Mr. Jairamdas and Sardar Ujjalsingh. Before dispersing the main committee issued the following appeal in the form of a resolution it adopted:—"This committee is distressed to find that several Hindu-Muslim riots have occurred since it was constituted leading to the loss of many Hindu and Muslim lives and of property inflicting much injury on many of our brethren. This committee earnestly appeals to the people and to all men of light and leading throughout the country to use their best endeavours to prevent such riots, to put an end to communal tension and to persuade their co-religionists not to take the law into their own hands even under provocation. It also appeals to the people to establish local unity boards, to prevent disturbance to compose differences and to promote mutual good will."—A. P.

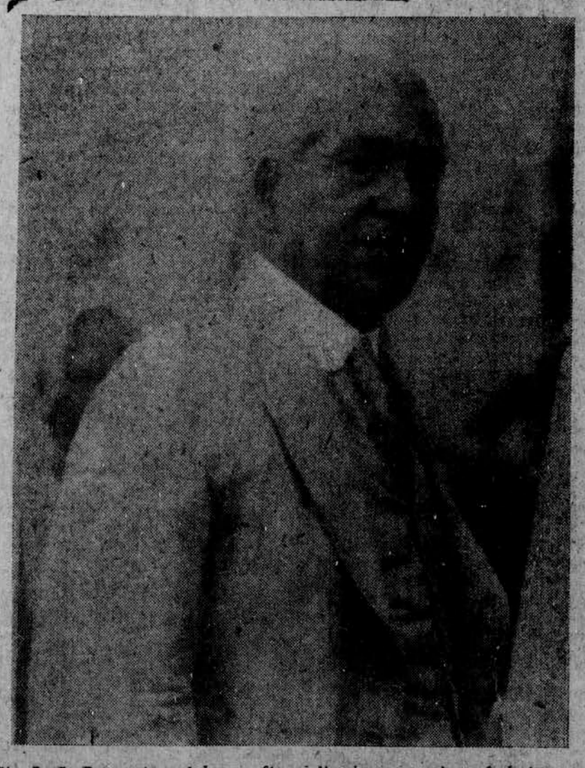
FILM STAR PETITIONS FOR DIVORCE.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE'S SECOND MARITAL ADVENTURE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Film stur Constance Talmadge is petitioning at Edinburgh for divorce from her second husband Captain William Mackintosh whom she married in February last year. Constance Talmadge's first husband was John Pialoglou, rich tobacco manufacturer. They eloped had friendly separation and were divorced within two years. Mackintosh is a personal friend of Prince of Wales and was ex-aide de camp to Lord Willingdon when he was Governor of Bombay. Th petitioner at the time of "friendly separation" from Mackintosh last year said he was one of the finest gentleman she had ever met, but "we like different things. I want my art to be unfettered." The petitioner's address is Los Angeles and the respondent's is Paris, but his domicile is Scotland.—Reuter's Special.

H. H. The Jam Sahib of Nawan agar, who returned by the mail boat, snapped at the Mole. On his arrival, he received a hearty welcome from the residents of Nawanagar who had gathered in large numbers at the Mole.



Sir J. C. Bose returned home after delivering a series of lectures in Europe on plant psychology.

Sir and Lady Chimanlal Setalvad. Sir Chimanlal looks thoroughly refreshed after his European Tour.

ON BOARD THE S. S. "JALABALA."

WALCHAND HIRACHAND AT HOME TO GUESTS.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand was "At-Home" on board the s.s. "Jalabala". On Friday evening in A. Shed Prince's Dock where the steamer is berthed to a distinguished gathering. Among those present were also His Highness the Jam Saheb, the Dewan Saheb of Baroda, Mr. Manilal Nanavaty, the Director of Commerce, Baroda, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir M. Visheesaraya, Hon. Sir Pheroz C. Sethna, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. Gulamhussein Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Narotam Morarji, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr. J. K. Mehta and others.

PARTICULARS OF S. S. "JALABALA."

It will be recalled that on Thursday, the 14th July, there was launched from the Kingston Shipyard fo Messrs. Lithgows, Limited, Port Glasgow, the s.s. "Jalabala" of 5,900 tons, deadweight capacity, built to the order of Messrs. The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Bombay. The vessel is of the poop bridge and topgallant forecastle type of the following principal dimensions:—Length overall 365'0"; Breadth extreme 49'0"; Depth moulded 26'6".

Large water ballast capacity is provided; adequate hatches are fitted to ensure the rapid and economical handling of bulk cargoes, and special attention has been paid to hold ventilation in view of the Owners' special trade. The propelling machinery consists of a set of triple expansion reciprocating engines of the inverted type, designed and manufactured by Messrs. John G. Kincaid & Co., Ltd., Greenock, having cylinders 24" x 40" x 65 by 45" stroke, supplied with steam at 180 lbs. pressure from 3 boilers 14'0" x 11'6" working under Howden's forced draught.

The steel work is constructed entirely of British material although the Owners might have secured earlier delivery had they not been specially anxious to support home trade. The vessel is intended for service around the coast of India, and is to be followed later in the year by two 8,000 ton vessels from the same shipyard In designing and supervising the vessel and her machinery which qualified for Lloyd's highest class, the Owners had the advice of Sir John Biles & Co., in addition to that of their Consulting Engineers Messrs. Pritchard and Jackman and their London Agents Messrs. Devitt and Moore, Ltd.

LAUNCHING CEREMONY.

The launching ceremony carried out in accordance with Eastern Custom was performed by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel President of the Indian Legislative Assembly in the presence of a gathering of distinguished visitors. The captain of the ship is Mr. Fred A. Roy, who joined the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. from its very inception. The steamer is taking cargo at present for Ceylon and Rangoon. After the guests were treated with refeshment, the gathering adjourned to a spacious bunker where the film of the launching ceremony performed by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was screened for their entertainment.

INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

SALE BY TENDER

The following Press Communique is issued:—

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay and the Accountant-General, Madras, on Tuesday, the 27th September up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000 the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or in a number of Bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday, the 28th September, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Imperial Bank of India on Friday the 30th September not later than 12 o'clock noon (S. T.) If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered, a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. 6 per cent. Five Year Bonds, 1927, will be accepted as the equivalent of cash in payment of allotments subject to the condition that the nominal value of the Bonds so presented must not exceed the nominal value of the Treasury Bills allotted. Such Bonds will be credited at their full maturity value (Rs. 100 'plus' Rs. 3 interest per Rs. 100 nominal) and the excess, if any, will be refunded in cash. These Bonds should be duly transferred to Government before presentation.

PROGRESS OF THE COTTON YARN ASSOCIATION.

"FAILURE WOULD BE DISASTER FOR TRADE."

Some months back the textile industry of Lancashire was threatened with a crisis which resulted in the formation of the Yarn Association. Mr. J. M. Keynes in the following article in "The Nation and Athenaeum" gives the progress of the Yarn Association as under:—

"Seven months ago the Lancashire spinners of American cotton came to the belated conclusion that joint action and even some surrender of the individual right to cut prices might be better than an indefinite continuance of financial loss. It was not an undisputed conclusion—there were a good many people, especially amongst other sections of the industry, who thought that a fair dose of bankruptcy would clear the air and be more in accordance with the traditions of Lancashire, and anyhow that an attempt on the part of the spinners to stop losing money would be incompatible with the prosperity of Lancashire as a whole. Nevertheless 75 per cent. of the mills were persuaded to join the newly founded Cotton Yarn Association, binding themselves to conform to its rules and practices.

The Association has been managed with great energy and ability. The first step was to grade what is in fact a highly diversified industry into separate sections which could be treated in a uniform manner without serious inconsistency, and to organize proper statistics. The next step was to prescribe standard working hours per week for each section which should conform to the buying power of the market in the light of the statistics, and to fix minimum prices for the several grades of yarn which would aim at protecting the spinner from actual loss. The short-time rules differed from the arrangements in force prior to the existence of the Yarn Association in that the statistical basis was securer, the hours to be worked were not uniform for the whole industry but were adapted to the state of demand in each section, and the members of the Association were found, and not merely recommended, to observe them. The minimum price policy approached dangerous ground, and had been much criticized in advance. It was feared that the minimum would rise to the level of spinners' hopes and desires rather than fall to a merely protective level. In fact the prices have been fixed reasonably, and, whilst they leave room for small differences of opinion, no one has pretended that they represent more than the barest living wage for a typical firm. Finally the system of transferabe quotas has been instituted whereby the concentration of production in the hands of the strongest producers is facilitated. At present this system is in its infancy. Nevertheless several transfers have been already negotiated, by which for a payment of 1d. per spindle the right to work additional hours has been transferred from firms short of orders to other firms better placed for securing them. Nor has the Association been afraid to exercise authority over its members—a firm has recently been fined £300 for selling below the prescribed minimum price—and it has been supported, on the whole, with much more loyalty than the critics of the scheme anticipated.

Nevertheless, in spite of so much energy, loyalty, and apparent success, the Association is now at a crisis of its fortunes. A point has been reached at which the opportunities of the spinners outside the Association to obtain all its benefits without paying any part of the price are becoming intolerable. In present conditions a membership of 75 per cent. of the industry is doubtfully sufficient for effective operation.

The main reason for this is—I am sorry to say—that the pessimists, amongst whom I have been numbered, have so far proved right. That is to say, in spite of some months of very cheap cotton (not so cheap now), and a record world production of goods spun from American cotton, the Lancashire spinners have never been within sight of being able to employ all their machinery. During a short spurt in the spring of the year demand brought up average out-put to nearly 85 per cent. of capacity. Since then the falling away has been so serious that a figure of 50 to 60 per cent. is nearer the mark, and for some important descriptions of yarn the figure is between 40 and 50 per cent. Now so long as average production was round 80 per cent. the existence of 25 per cent. of the industry outside the Association was not very serious. Assuming that this number of non-members could, under cover of the Association, work 100 per cent. by just under-bidding its minimum prices, the members of the Association could still work 73 per cent. But if average production falls to 60 per cent., then if the non-members use these methods to work something like full time, the members are left with only 46 per cent. of their capacity employed. Thus the greater the amount of necessary short-time, the larger the percentage of the industry which the Association needs to control.

These figures and the similar story told by the statistics of exports certainly indicate that all the different interests centred in Manchester ought to reconsider their methods and make a concerted effort to develop and recapture business. But to suppose that the right way to do this is to ruin the spinners by encouraging the forces of disorganization to produce a situation where everyone sells at a loss, is surely most misguided. Whether or not the opinion is correct—in maintaining which I found myself in the minority when I was last in Manchester, but which is perhaps gaining ground—that a proportion of idle machinery will continue for some time to be the rule except only in abnormal and temporary conditions of demand, at any rate this is the situation which does now exist and has existed for some years. Lancashire will do better, therefore, to organize herself to deal with the problem of surplus capacity so long as it continues to exist, than to keep up a perennial illusion that all will be well to-morrow. With this object, the chief contribution to efficiency and economy of working which the spinners as a body are able to make can be in no other direction than in facilitating a concentration of production. In other respects the recovery of markets and the resuscitation of Lancashire's trade must necessarily depend on the energy and ability and public spirit of the other factors in the industry.

Actual experience of the Association's methods and the progress of events since its formation have greatly strengthened opinion in its favour—so much so that the Midland Bank in their last Monthly Review have committed themselves to the view that "the failure of the Yarn Association would be a disaster for the trade." If the Association commanded a membership of practically the whole trade, it could by a combination of prescribed hours and transferable quotas move steadily towards the appropriate degree of concentration of production. Nothing seems more certain, therefore, than that it is in the interests of the spinners as a whole to strengthen the Association. But the trouble is that these considerations do not seem to weigh against the obvious advantages to the outside firm. For not only can they get for nothing the advantages for which a member seeking a transferable quota is ready to pay. But by just underbidding the Association's minimum price, they can obtain for nothing all, and more than all, the advantages of the Association's regulation of output. Here is something being done in the general interest. I should like to offer a small prize for the best name to describe those who, in spite of the perilous position of a great industry to which they themselves belong, steal the advantages without joining in the subscription. But the practical problem is how best to persuade, cajole, or compel them to come in.

First there is coercion by legislation. Where a Trade Association represents a large majority of an industry, the Board of Trade should, in my opinion, have power at its discretion, on the application of the Association, to extend certain of its rules to the whole of the industry, subject to an opportunity to consumers, to operatives, and to the minority in the industry to show reasons to the contrary. If such powers could be brought into existence, here would be a case for their application.

Second, there is coercion by public opinion. In a concentrated area such as Lancashire, something might be hoped from this. The Yarn Association is in fact endeavouring to mobilize opinion, especially amongst shareholders. Meetings have been held in the last fortnight at Oldham, Royton, Blackpool, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Rochdale, in each case with the Mayor of the town in the chair. Nevertheless, public opinion, though strongly sympathetic, is still passive on the whole. The Press and the Banks from being lukewarm have become friendly, but they have not yet become active. So far—perhaps better things are in store—the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations has not done what it might; and, so long as this is so, the apathy of outside bodies can scarcely be condemned. It is to be hoped that the round-table conference between representatives of the Federation and of the Yarn Association, which is to meet shortly, will find that they can agree on drastic action in the common interest.

Third, there is coercion by retaliatory measures taken by the Association or by others interested, particularly the banks. It is evident that the banks could do a good deal if they chose. The powers of the Association in this direction are seriously limited by its lack of financial resources. All such methods are, however, obviously undesirable in themselves. It would be much better, if only it were possible, to set in motion through Lancashire a sufficiently overwhelming wave of feeling that the concerted action for which the Yarn Association stands is a necessary thing in the general interest, and that those who steal its fruits are wanting both in fairness and in public spirit."

BOMBAY WEEK Y STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD

Bombay Sep. 23.
Spot prices.

Description.	22-9-27	15-9-27
Southerns Gd. ..	390	406
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	348	373
Broach April/May '28	422	446
Oomra F. Dec/Jan'28	389	413
Southern Aug/Sep.	385	403

Receipts for the week ending 22nd Sep.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Bengals	2932	1427
Oomras	2752	1489
Dholleras	3205	102
Broach	458	..
Southerns	3848	1105
Persians	101	885
Emericans	135	379
Agyptians	..	

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Sept. 23rd

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. measur
Hull					
	Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	Nov-Dece.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
London					
	Oct–Nov	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Liverpool					
	Oct.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Nov.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
	Dec.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Marseilles					
	Oct–Nove	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Antwerp					
	Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	Nov-Dece.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
Rotterdam	Oct.	19-	20-	21-	22-
	Nove.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Hamburg	Dec-Jan	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	Febr.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Bremon	Mar.	17-6	18-6	19-6	20-6
Havre					
	Oct.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
Dunkirk					
	Oct.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	Nov–Dec.	17-6	18-6	19-6	20-6
Barcelona					
	Oct.	21/	22/-	23/-	24/-
Genoa					
	Oct.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Nove	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Forward	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste / Venice	Oct / Nov.	16/6	17/6	19/-	20/-
		17/6	18/6	20/	21/
	Forward	18/3	19/6	21/-	21/-
New York					
	Oct..	14/-	-	-	-

Remarks:—The following business was reported during the week:—

New York:—About 300 tons October at 13/.

New York.—About 500 tons November at 14/.

Antwerp Hamburg Rotterdam—About 500 tons November at - 18 and s 21.

Antwerp Hamburg Rotterdam—About 1500 tons December at 18/- & 21/.

Antwerp Hamburg Rotterdam—About 1500 tons January at s 18 and sh 2.

Ellerman Ports—About 2000 tons November at 16/ & 19/.

Hull Dunkirk Antwerp—About 2500 tons Dec/Jan/Feb. at 17/ & 20/.

Genoa Naples—About 200 tons October at 17/ & 20/.

Market steady.

E. Africans	714	3078	
Other sorts	..	..	
Total	14145	8165	

Exports for the week ending 22 Sept.

	Bales
United Kingdom	2809
Continent	4050
China	..
Japan	8129
Coast Ports	656
Total	15644

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	981
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	12831
Total	13812

Receipts from 1st to 22 Sept.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
55901	29638	39235	18580	21159

Exports from 1st to 22 Sept,

	1927	1926.
United Kingdom ..	4726	210
Continent	18935	15381
China	3000	200
Japan	37573	8357
Coast Ports	1519	363
U. S. A.	..	..
Total	65753	24511

	1925	1924	1923
United Kingdom	2410	875	13254
Continent ..	24651	5967	37798
China ..	500	3100	3843
Japan ..	18929	51523	16203
Coast Ports ..	545	1239	1259
U. S. A. ..	50	..	..

Total	47085	62704	7235 Balts.

Total exports by rail 1st to 22nd Sept. 1927 3,562

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st to 22nd Sept 1927 59,714

The total stock of cotton in Bombay on 31st August 1927 was 4,45,175

Therefore the adjusted figures of stocks of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealer and Mills in Bombay are:—

	Bales.
on 1st Sept. 1927	4,13,496
8th Sept.	4,05,235
15th Sept. 1927	3,80,754
22nd Sept. 1927	3,58,235

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

	Bales.
Purchases of Amrican cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 1927 to 31st August 1928	10,900
American cotton arrived in India from 1st to 22nd Sept. 1927 (a)	370
American cotton at sea for India (b)	1,800

N. B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(a) Includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(b) From advices required by the Government Notification.

SMALL AMERICAN COTTON.

TO BRING GREAT PROSPERITY

EXPECTATION OF 25 CENTS FULFILLED.

The following article by Mr. F. J. Lovering in the New York "Herald Tribune" in mail week shows that experts in Beaver Street anticipated cotton prices to reach 25 cent which fairly proved correct.

Will the South become bloated with prosperity because of the sensational rise in cotton prices? The advance, which has been approximately dollars 13 a bale, brought about an increase of dollars 160,000,000 in the potential 127 income of the Southern growers, providing present prices continue.

The estimate made Monday by the Government crop reporting board placed the probable yield at 13,492,000 bales, 1,500,000 less than had been expected and far below last year's crop of 17,755,000 bales. At the same time it became known that the Indian and Egyptian crops would be much less than last year, making foreign markets more accessible to the American product. Many traders in Beaver Street believe that if the present situation does not change, prices of 25 cents a pound, or dollars 125 abale may be expected. This would be over twice the price realized last year, when, according to H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the average price received by the grower was 66.73 a bale.

SMALL CROPS BRING PROSPERITY.

One school of thought argues that high prices are of little use to the grower who has no cotton to sell. History, however, shows that the South has been most prosperous in years of short crops. In 1923 the crop was only 10,170,000 bales, but the price averaged 158.89 dols. a bale, giving growers an income of more than 1,500,000,000 dols.

Prosperity was so general that cotton growers bought fertilizer in enormous quantities, despite the fact that it was selling at an exceptionally high price. This year, after harvesting a record crop the South was so impoverished that fertilizer manufacturers had to cut prices almost in half to sell it at all, and many fields went untouched because the grower, after receiving low prices for cotton which cost heavily to harvest was unable to buy it.

Perhaps the most outstanding example of the effects of big crops and low prices was 1914. Then the South raised 16,000,000 bales, and because of the war the fear became general that there would be no demand. Poverty became general. The North was called upon to help, and Wall Street was plastered with signs, "Buy a Bale of Cotton and Help the South."

Already Southern business is picking up as a result of the low government estimate.

DOUBT ESTIMTE'S ACCURACY.

The credit situation is improving and sales of wholesale houses indicate that firms there are preparing for a banner year. But the cotton crop is not harvested yet. Prices are not stable, and the South may yet have a large cotton crop despite the fact that acreage planted is almost 3,000,000 less than last year.

Economists say the world cotton situation justifies a price of 23 to 25 cents a pound if the government estimate is correct. Yet no such price has been reached, December cotton closing yesterday at 18.83. Even on this basis the worth of the crop would be about 1,350,000,000, dols against 1,118,900,000 dols. last year.

Widespread skepicism in the cotton trade on the value of the government's figures is the reason for the present situation. There is a general impression that the government has again estimated too conservatively, although 100 spot merchants yesterday predicted a crop of 13,575,000 bales, close to the government figure. Yet there is no talk of bias or dishonestly.

The estimate is prepared by the crop reporting board, a part of the Department of Agriculture which is affiliated with the International Crop Reporting Institute. Reports from each state are compiled in locked rooms by statisticians. Then they are taken to W. E. Callender, chairman, who with other members of the board analyzes the figures and makes the estimate. Entomologists are called in to give their opinion on possible weevil damage, which was the reason given for the low estimate this year. Like the statisticians, members of the board are locked up out of reach of the telephone while they are making their estimate.

Then at one minute to 12 the board emerges into a room where newspaper men and telegraphers are waiting. The estimate is handed to them behind their backs, and at the exact moment of 12 o'clock they are allowed to see it and run for the telegraph instruments. Trading on the New York Cotton Exchange closes while the report comes in. On Monday prices almost immediately advanced 2 cents a pound, the limit of fluctuations allowed by the rules of the exchange. The following day prices went up another 1.40 point, or 1.4 cents, and then reacted.

This year Dr. John A. Todd, a cotton expert of Liverpool, was in Washington when the crop estimate was made and expressed the greatest satisfaction with the methods used.

IS INDIA FIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT?

THE VIEW OF AN AMERICAN IMPERIALIST

Mr. D. Graham Pole (Hon. Sec. of the British Committee on Indian Affairs) writes in the "New Leader".—

"The impending struggle between East and West, foretold by many persons who cannot be classed either as visionaries or as fanatics, may easily be mitigated or even entirely averted, if the British Commonwealth of Nations can find a place within its wide compass for three hundred and twenty millions of Asiatics. . . ."

This is the opinion of Professor Rushbrook Williams and appears in "India in 1922-23," a statement he prepared for presentation to Parliament whilst he was acting as Director of Information to the Government of India. But after a perusal of "Mother India," a book written by an American lady who has just toured India, one might be led to the conclusion that the ideal of self-government for India could have no existence outside the minds of visionaries or fanatics. It is reassuring to remember however, that some years ago the writer, Miss Ktharine Mayo, visited the Philippines and wrote a book about that visit also. It was called "The Isles of Fear," and was, in effect, a defence of American Imperialism. Miss Mayo has now, after her Indian visit, done a like service for British Imperialism in "Mother India."

No wonder the book is regarded as a godsend by those reactionaries who wish to maintain our hold over India, who have given up their former excuses, and now tell us plainly that "the basic fact is that India is not socially fit for self-government," and that political concession must be postponed by this country until Indian conditions improve. "We must not betray India under the pretext of giving her a political boon," one of the Conservative journals tells us in reviewing this book.

LOOKING FOR THE "UNHEALTHY."

Sir John Maynard, K.C.S.I., a retired Indian Civil Servant, who has spent the greater part of his life in India and has filled every office until he retired a member of the Governor's Executive Council in the Punjab, says that he finds it hard to write with restraint about this book. I concur. I have travelled through India from north to south and from east to west on no fewer than six different tours during the last sixteen years, and have lived in Indian households both in British India and in the Indian States. I could write a book on India with conclusions as different from Miss Mayo's as could possibly be imagined—and if I wished, as partial. I might confine my observations to Indian life as I saw it through these houses in which I stayed, and even so, it would give a truer picture of India than Miss Mayo could draw from what she has seen.

She is interested in Indian society only where it is unhealty. She creates her "atmosphere" in the first chapter with a sketch of what is to us, as well as to many Hindus, a revolting religious rite, although it is not in the least characteristic of India and is practised only by the lowest and most ignorant of Indians. As with religion, so with social customs. To give an idea of marriage in India she has recourse to the hospitals and to the reports of medical authorities, although in the nature of things it is only exceptional cases which come under their notice.

One would think from Miss Mayo's book that there is hardly a person in India who is not suffering from Venereal Disease—a suggestion which, Sir John Maynard writes would be contradicted by any medical practitioner who had worked in India. Sir Reginald Craddock, a recently retired Indian Governor, writing to the "Morning Post," also insists that the picture given by Miss Mayo is too drab and that she has "concentrated on the darkest side," whilst the reviewer in the "Times" admits that the impartial judge will detect "signs of overstatement." To write, as she does, that Indian women of child-bearing age cannot safely venture, without special protection, within reach of Indian men is, to my knowledge, a gross and unfounded slander. If Miss Mayo came to Britain and visited the hospitals she could paint as dark a picture of British life: if she spent some days in a Police Court there would be very little light and shade in her revelations of British family life. Or, to take her own country, what idea of American civilisation could we not derive from that most American product, the film? It is extremely ironical that at a moment when Miss Mayo's book is giving us this appalling picture of Indian civilisation, the Government of India have found it necessary to introduce legislation to deal with the importation of American cinema films owing to their demoralising influence on Indians.

IS OUR PARLIAMENT BETTER?

On political matters Miss Mayo shows as little balance. She has visited the Indian Legislature and tells us that sitting through sessions, Central or Provincial, an outsider comes to feel like one observing a room-full of small and rather mischievous children who by accident have got hold of a magnificent watch. "They fight and scramble to thrust their fingers into it, to pull off a wheel or two, to play with the mainspring; to pick out the jewels." I have seen the Indian Legislatures at work and am bound to say that they compare very favourably either with our local councils or with the Imperial Parliament itself. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has just concluded a visit to this country. Much of his time was spent in the House of Commons and his amazement was intense at the lack of order he found there compared with that of the Assembly over which he so ably presides. When we are told by Miss Mayo that hour after hour and day after day the Swarajist Benches in the Indian Legislative Assembly spend their energies in sterile obstructive tactics while for the most part the rest of the House sit apathetic, we wonder if Miss Mayo is aware that in the matter of obstructive tactics those who at present sit on the Treasury Bench in the British House of Commons are the past masters. And if she would like to feel the dead weight of apathy she has only to attend an Indian debate in the House of Commons where, if she is lucky, she may find as many as 20 out of 415 Conservative Members present—mostly yawning and half-asleep.

Miss Mayo believes that Britain has tried to hustle India into politics, and she tells us that the East resents being hustled, even in reforms. She attributes the failure of Dyarchy not to its inherent defects—defects which are admitted by everyone, from the late Lord Curzon to the Governor of the United Provinces, who described it as a cumbrous, complex, confused system—but to Mr. Gandhi's "ill-starred adventure into politics." One looks in vain for any mention of General Dyer and Amritsar. But had Miss Mayo made inquiry of almost any Indian she would have been told that the terrible Amritsar massacre of 1919 has had more to do with opposition to the reforms than has anything else.

The authoress discounts the complaints of Indians as to the "drain" on their economic resources. Army pay, she says, is all spent in India, and Army officers, in addition, are spending their private incomes there, over and above their pay. On the next page she contradicts herself when she draws attention to the fact that the children of officers in the British Army or in the Civil Service have to be sent home to England to be educated—where a considerable part of their pay is necessarily spent. But as recently as March 31 last Lord Winterton, in the House of Commons, gave figures showing that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 retired military officers in this country who are drawing annually from Indian revenues and spending it in this country, a sum amounting to almost £2,000,000; whilst there are over 3,000 retired members of the Indian gazetted services retired and living in this country drawing annually £1,500,000. Surely these are serious drains on the finances of India, to say nothing of the large number of Joint Stock Banks, Mercantile Houses, Factories, etc., whose profits flow to this country.

AN EXCUSE FOR BREAKING PLEDGE.

The late Lord Lytton, when Viceroy of India, wrote to the Government here a Despatch, in which, speaking of the expectation and claims of Indians to a fair course of promotion to the higher posts in the services of the Government of India, he said:

"We all know that these expectations never can, or will, be fulfilled. We have to choose between prohibiting them or cheating them: we have chosen the least straightforward course."

And he added:

"Both the Government of England and of India had to take every means in their power of breaking to the heart the promises they had uttered to the ear."

This book, it seems to me, will be yet another excuse for breaking to Indians our oft-repeated pledges of equality between Indians and Europeans in India.

The Conservative Government will endeavour to hold on to all that we have got, not for the sake of India, but for the sake of the financial interests that are involved. It is for the Labour Party to see that our pledges are honoured—to allow the Indian people to take up their own burdens and responsibilities, to become custodians of their own welfare.

SPECIAL CONCESSION

FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

WONDERFUL

Astrological Guide

JYOTISHA RAHASYAM REVISED AND ENLARGED IN SIMPLE AND LUCID ENGLISH.

Mr. Jawahirlal Misra, Extra Assistant Commissioner Drug, C.P. writes on 1-9-'26: The book 'Astrological Course' has surpassed all books published in the past on Astrology. The author has revealed in this book many secrets of Astrology which the Indian Astrologers do not prefer to disclose. Concession Price, for a month Rs. 2-8 Post free, KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram City, B. N. Railway

Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 as.
2 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 5.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

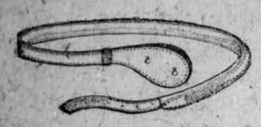
For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta

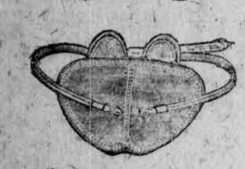
CORRECTION OF BODILY DEFORMITIES.

In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.

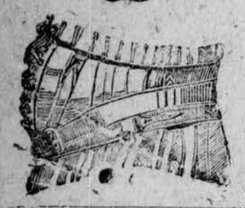


POWELL'S ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS should be used in all the cases where the Abdominal muscles need support. It also invariably gives good results being lightest and most hygienic. We are special manufacturers of these belts.

POWELL'S TRUSSES are very easy to fit, possess great adaptability, give absolute satisfaction and yet their prices are most reasonable. Our process of making trusses depends as fully on hand skill and experienced judgement as on our unsurpassed Factory facilities which enable us to meet your requirements in the most satisfactory manner.



EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.
"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."



N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

When Trifles .. ..
Worry You .. ..
You are run down and you need

NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD)

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE Indicated in heat LASSITUDE; TROPICAL DEBILITY; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES: ANÆMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES; IMPOTENCY; Sexual or Seminal weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment for Local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7 Guaranteed Harmless. V. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay.—Quite a marvel. S. A, Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector. Vellore—Done me considerable good S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon—I cannot live without Nervinus. Obtainable from Behar Chemical Works, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tel: "CHEMISTS"—BHAGALPUR or direct from Agents: Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay, E. Speechly, Esqr., Karachi, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

PRIMAPHONES
ELECTRIC MODELS.

Walnut or Mahogany polished cabinets equipped with the World Renowned PATENT MOTOPHONE ELECTRIC MOTOR, the most reliable and perfect Electric Motor, specially manufactured for Gramophones under Letters PATENT with eight British and other PATENTS, working on Direct Drive System on all Currents and Voltages from 50 to 250 Currents either A. C. or D. C. without the help of resistance and most economical in consumption, taking Current equal to 16 C. P lamp.

Model No. 225 Price Rs. 250/-
Delivered free to any Railway Station in India.

Sole Distributors:—
Bombay Phono & General Agency,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—PRIMAPHON

A BITTER ENEMY of FEVER

MIRACULOUS FEVER MIXTURE

(Registered No. 171.)

Utterly eradicates all kinds of fever in six hours and restores energy.
Price per bottle annas **12**
3 bottles Rs. **2/-**
One dozen bottles Rs. **7/-**
POSTAGE EXTRA.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Ask for our free Catalogue of medicines
UNJHA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY,
1, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, umbrellas, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under-Signed.

Vallavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS

of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.

Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3.

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

SUN YAT-SEN AND REVOLUTION AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

(BY JOHN NIND SMITH, LATE PROFESSAR OF EDUCATION IN HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.)

This is the fourth article in the series which Mr. Smith contributes to "Foreign Affairs" for September. In his previous articles, in the issues of June, July, and August, Mr. Smith traced the history of Imperialism in China from the Opium Wars to the post-war days when the policy of disruption was pursued with the tacit sanmtion of the Government of Japan and the West.

"Down with Imperialism"—the passionate slogan of the Chinese soldier, for a better understanding of whom, and of his audience in a Canton street, these notes have been written. Not far off, you may find another meeting the same in all respects, except that the speaker is a girl of no more than twenty years.

Everybody, the whole city, is full of a sense of purpose, an elation. And now you notice, high on a neighbouring lamp-post, four portraits placed in a square, so that one is seen from every side. They are all portraits of the same man.

Sun Yat-sen.

China was destined to produce, in her greatest need, a national prophet who, experiencing and co-ordinating in himself the formless will of his race, gave it back whole to them in words and actions which taught them their secret and their salvation.

THE BEGINNING.

Sun Yat-sen was born in 1866, the son of a Kwantung farmer. Eager to learn, he was sent at the age of twelve, to school in Honolulu. Returning in 1883, he began to preach reform, and thereafter lost no chance of studying the politics and development of the West, and the social history of his own people. Throughout his life he continued this study under all circumstances and in al parts of the world, acquiring the knowledge of an expert in such widely different matters as railway construction, medicine, military organization and, finance. From 1887 to 1892, when he was already a well-known leader in reform circles, he studied European medicine in Hongkong, meantime perfecting his knowledge of English, developing his qualifications for political leadership, and making the lifelong friendship of Doctor Cantlie (whose final verdict on him was "the most perfect character I have ever known.") During this time he organized the "Young China Party."

But, as he recorded, his life's decision was made in 1894, when he was practising as a qualified doctor in Macao. Previously, the war with France, resulting in the loss of Annam, had largely determined him; now he saw his people, despite the heroic efforts of its untrained armies, humiliated by Japan, with the final loss of Korea—while the mass remained indifferent, or even unaware. Out of this war arose Yuan Shih-kai, thenceforward organizer of the "new model" army of the Manchus, by means of which he subsequently attempted that superficial restoration of an obsolete epoch whose failure has been described. The need was for the re-education and resurrection of the people; a necessity understood, and a task undertaken, by Sun Yat-sen.

THE PROBLEM.

First, a warning. I am not about to tell of exciting incidents. Those who are interested in heroic adventures will find as many in the lives of Sun and his followers as in any recorded chapter of history. I am as unconcerned to show that these men were unsurpassed in courage, as they themselves were beyond any thought of personal danger or suffering. Nor could any record of material events and adventures, however complete, reveal the meaning of their work. This is why the foreign accounts, almost without exception, have given so false an impression. The whole movement was throughout educational in essence. Sun repeatedly says: "Make the people know. Knowledge is difficult; action is comparatively easy." China's war of liberation was to be won on the field of thought; the proof, in material events, would follow. (In passing, I will point out that the cry, 'Down with Imperialism!" in its Chinese version, means, "Abolish the Domination doctrine!" This is worth while to think about.)

What, then, was the problem? What was the national condition envisaged by Sun Yat-sen?

I have shown how, in contact with a world moved by commercial patriotism, China's wealth and China's weakness brought her the inevitable evils. But I have not explained one factor, the inherent lack of unified resisting power in the nation, which you must have felt throughout.

The Chinese people, excluding residents abroad, numbers, on the latest and most reliable estimate, four hundred and thirty-five millions, about one third of humanity. All these share one written language, one culture, one essential outlook. Over four hundred millions are of one race, the Han, which is therefore by far the greatest homogeneous mass of men ever existing. That this race, with its well-known vitality and genius, was at the mercy of Japan, was the paradox which Sun set himself to resolve. What were its causes?

mentally, the size of the land and of the population, and the stable conditions enduring for thousands of years before the Manchurian conquest of the seventeenth century, rendered the Chinese unable to regard the possibility of national defeat or decay. The land, intensively cultivated when Babylon was great, remained fertile as ever the genealogies and records of clans and families stood unbroken. The local cults (which were also the cults of all China) were unchanged. Added to this was the prehistoric, still unchanged, creed of life; the cosmology according to which man's aim in life is no religious otherworld, no material otherworld of human progress, but harmony with universal nature with the living, the dead and thise unborn here and now. The intellectual virtue is intuition, rather than imagination. For materialism as for mysticism (the belief in the non-existent), you must come to the religions, and budgets, of other peoples. Man's aim in life was to realize the note of his being in the fugue of the universe, at every moment (for the present alone real), by moral and ceremonial discipline (as in Confucianism) or intuition (as in Taoism or Buddhism). He needs no more.

So, behind the Wall, grew up a deeply pacific and conservative mind; which became intensified under the last native dynasties, when the Chinese genius and experience in pacific administration reached their height.

We can easily see how the nearest interests absorbed men's lives. Even when the Chinese Empire was the largest and best governed yet known, nationalism and pride of possession never were strong emotions of the people. Life became ever more sectional and provincial, with the provincialism of an implicit universality, a genuine cosmopolitanism.

On this people, and a dynasty grown over-contented, came the Manchurian conquest. The Chinese partly woke from indifference only when foreign rule, ringed by steel helmets, was a fact; and during the next fifty years, when the Manchus were vigorous, the view, skilfully propagated, was adopted that, since "all men within the four seas are brothers," the Manchus were not foreign. Patriotic teaching was abolished; the emperor was patron of the lettered and official class. Indifference and place-seeking led to the wholesale corruption and decline in which China was forced into contact with the west. Popular antagonism, never extinguished, could be broken by cunning exploitation of, provincial and inter-clan feuds, by which device the Taiping uprising was largely frustrated. The foreigners, also, freely used this weapon. Such a people was in truth, "meat for the foreign knife and fork."

And, behind the "knife and fork;" Sun Yat-sen saw the race war, the national surge of swollen populations produced by nineteenth-century industrialism. Such a China, her population static for two centuries, and almost hopelessly behind the times, might—as the foreigners openly designed—go the way of Africa, its people the way of the May and Red Indian races.

In a powerful nationalism was the hope; and to produce it Sun gave his life. Against him were the Manchus, the foreigners, the old official class, and the monumental prejudice of the people.

THE WORK.

His design involved three successive stages; first, the overthrow of the Manchus, and the establishment of a popular government: second, a period of military and civil development, when the people and their leaders should learn the meaning of citizenship: third, the control of power by the Nationalist Party, which he organized, for devolution to the people. China's unification would automatically free her from the foreigners. This is what was originally meant by "Revolution against Imperialism."

He had three promising fields for work:

(1) The patriotic secret societies, deriving their strength from the working classes, and led by a few old families;

(2) The more enlightened people of the South, and at the points of contact with foreigners;

(3) The students and merchants overseas.

His work, at the start, had three directions:

(a) Verbal education, which he pursued all over the Chinese world continuously from 1873 to 1927 (under the Manchus, often in disguise and always in mortal danger);

(b) The extension and foundation of revolutionary parties in China and abroad, and their final embodiment in the Kuomintang;

(c) Campaigns of armed revolt in South China (military and patriotic education), beginning with the attempt on the Canton arsenal in 1895, leading afterwards to the campaigns against Yuan, the Northern Tuchuns and the Anfu group, which resulted, after his death, in the consolidation of the South, and have now carried the rule of the Kuomintang north of Hankow and Shonghai.

The first stage of the whole design was accomplished with the inauguration of the Republic.

The second stage was long and difficult, and the development took an unforeseen direction; with this, and the progress that has been made in the transition to the last stage, I shall bring these notes up to date.

Whose fault— yours or ours?

Honestly, we do not think it is ours. For years now we have been telling you that Cocogem is the finest and purest Vegetable Cooking Oil obtainable in India.
Everybody knows that the majority of the Ghee sold is adulterated. Isn't it rather wasteful deliberately to spoil and contaminate good food by cooking it in bazaar Ghee? Far better to be safe from risk of contamination.
Have you ever watched the flies on the ghee tins in the bazaar?
You will enjoy your food if it is cooked in—

Cocogem

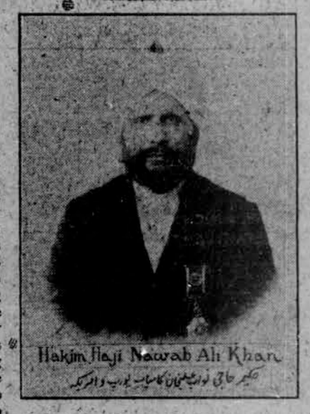
For All Cooking Purposes.

Agents:
H. J. FOSTER & CO. LTD., Post Box No. 202, Bombay.

THANKS GIVING TO THE HAKIM

150000 PATIENTS CURED IN FIFTY YEARS.
१५०००० रोगी पन्नास वर्षात चरे करणारा हकीम.
૧૫૦૦૦૦ રોગી પચાસ વર્ષમાં સારા કરનાર હકીમ

SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA — अमेरिका व विलायत हया ठेकाणे नामांकित — SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA — અમેરિકા અને વિલાયતમાં પ્રખ્યાતી પામેલ



Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan
حکیم حاجی نواب علیخان صاحب نواب وامرکہ

My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon, to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the famous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long life and keep him long in the city of Bombay.

SADIKALLY KEEKABHOY,
18-9-27. 7/F, Proctor Street, Bombay 7.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

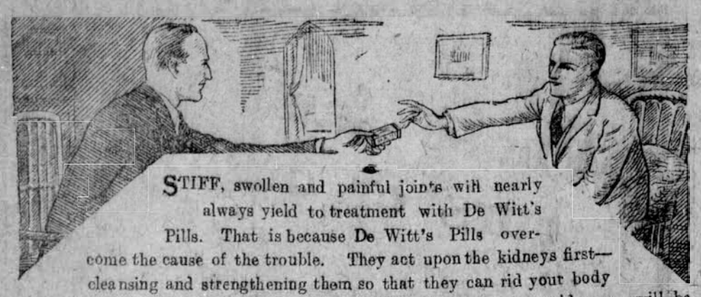
Baliwalla & Homi OPTICIANS.

279, HORNBY Rd & 361, KALBADEVI Rd
BOMBAY.

MAKERS OF
DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL
GOLD MEDALS

THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE Painful Joints



STIFF, swollen and painful joints will nearly always yield to treatment with De Witt's Pills. That is because De Witt's Pills overcome the cause of the trouble. They act upon the kidneys first—cleansing and strengthening them so that they can rid your body of harmful uric acid. Once you get rid of this harmful uric acid you will be surprised at the rapid improvement in your health. You will be freed from pain. Swollen joints will resume normal shape and size, and you will feel brighter, stronger and better in every way.

Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills so there is nothing to prevent you getting a box at once.

De WITT'S PILLS

KIDNEY AND BLADDER.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine

Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics

Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand

CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50 YEARS AND STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & CO. LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

Mother-Make Sure!

If you cannot feed Baby yourself, then give him Mellin's Food. Mixed as directed it is the perfect substitute for the natural milk. It contains the same vital nourishment and ensures sound healthy development.

Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

Obtainable of all chemists. *Samples and booklet on application to* WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD. BOMBAY.
Send this Advt. and mention the name of paper.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, BARIA MANSIONS,
WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
of Assortment of - - - NATIVE SWEETS will be seen.
Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at.
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
PROPRIETOR **KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.**

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Dharoowala appearing in your valued issue, it is a great pity that any attempt to discredit the leading Fire Insurance Company in India should be made through the Press. The institution of Insurance in this country is entirely new and even if "bona fide" errors are made by the Directors in the proper discharge of their duties, they are entitled to every support at the hands of the shareholders. If only Mr. Dharoowala had written to the Company direct for information, probably a satisfactory explanation would have been forthcoming. As it is, he has mixed up a lot of irrelevant matter which from every point of view, should have been avoided.

At a time like the present when the Indian Insurance Companies are slowly beginning to make their presence felt in this country and when all Associations representing Indian trade and industry are beginning to take a very active interest in the welfare of these companies by impressing upon all their members to place insurances with local companies, it behoves every patriotic Indian to help Indian concerns as much as possible. The Indian Insurance Companies have enough detractors and they have to meet with considerable opposition and that so many barriers are placed in their way without the shareholders adding to the difficulties. The progress of Insurance Companies is necessarily very slow. It has been so with almost all the leading Insurance Companies throughout the world. There have been several occasions in which Insurance Companies which are on the top-most rank to-day, found themselves deprived of all their capital and surplus on more than one occasion, but the spirit of the shareholders and the enthusiasm and loyalty of the Directors kept the Company going with the result that some of these institutions have become a world power controlling millions of reserve. At the risk of being a little lengthy, I crave your permission to give three instances showing how an insurance company was faced with serious situations and how the fine spirit and confidence of the shareholders saved the Company from extinction. "In the 8th year of the Company's career one big Fire was responsible for wiping out all the surplus and the capital. This is how the Directors met the situation. President Brace made a hurried trip to survey the damage and estimate the losses. He returned to Hartford and called the Directors together. There was no possible misinterpretation of the single sentence in which he told of the tragedy.

"Gentlemen", he said, "our entire surplus has been wiped out and our capital seriously impaired." "What are we going to do?" Asked one of the anxious Directors. "Do?" explained the President without a second's hesitation, "Why, we are going to pay every loss in full—dollar for dollar—and we are going to do it at once."

Then, reaching into his inside pocket, he pulled out a sheaf of bank notes with different amounts filled in on each one, and passed them across the table, saying, "Morgan, you sign this, Woodbridge, sign this", and so on until in front of each of the seventeen Directors was a significant bit of paper. President Brace had carefully calculated in his mind the relative ability of each Director to pay, and had made out each note accordingly. There was no questioning, no hesitation; each man quickly read the amount allotted to him, dipped his pen into the ink and signed his name. The President put his personal endorsement on each note and was ready to go directly to the Bank to discount them—and such paper was as good as gold. It had all taken but a brief time, yet there were long breaths of relief when the tension was over."

Fifty years after this incident, this very same Company was involved in a loss of over 1 crore of rupees. The matter was put up to the shareholders to find out the best way of meeting this heavy loss. This was the result. "The plan then proposed and submitted to the meeting was to reduce the capital of the Company from 30 lakhs of dollars to 15 lakhs of dollars, thus cutting the holdings of each shareholder squarely into half and then to sell 15 lakhs of dollars of new shares, thus bringing the capital back to normal. Within five days 9 lakhs of dollars of the 15 lakhs of dollars of new shares were subscribed for by the shareholders. How the shareholders acted in this crisis, their fine spirit of trust and co-operation are recorded in the following words of the President:

"Our shareholders' meeting yesterday was all that could be desired. It was fully attended, not an unkind or fault-finding word was said, and the votes reducing and increasing shares was carried unanimously. The room over the office and the hall adjoining were filled by a good-looking company of men and women. It was a glorious meeting and its action cannot fail to establish the credit of our Company for all times."

In less than a year after this fire and the huge sacrifice made by the shareholders, the very same Company was faced with another serious loss. There was another shareholders' meeting which might well have discouraged a body of men and women who had so willingly and loyally stood by the Company so short a time before. But there were no signs of discouragement or dismay; they took their medicine bravely. They voted to again reduce the capital, this time from 30 lakhs of dollars to 20 lakhs of dollars and to increase to 30 lakhs again by the issue of 10 lakhs of dollar of new shares. This new capital was rapidly provided and the Company gain moved serenely on its way. To-day this Company has an annual income from fire insurance alone of over 8 1/2 crores of rupees.

India, unfortunately, is such a peculiar place that to grow anything indigenous to the country is being made more and more difficult by the obstructive attitude of our own people. It is hoped, however, that Mr. Dharoowala is only an exception and that the shareholders instead of weakening the position of one of the strongest and most powerful of Indian Insurance Companies will do their best to assist the management in their attempts to make this Insurance Company a great success and a greater national institution.

I beg to apologise to you, Mr. Editor, for the length of this letter, but you will appreciate that the case I have in mind is such an important one.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. R. IYER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The Pujah Gift

Sold at all Chemists and Stores.

This is the season of joy when friend presents to friend the choicest gift, when good wishes are exchanged.

The most appropriate and significant gift of the season is this greatest gift of India

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It is the messenger of hope and relief to those stricken with pains — the instrument of freedom from the demon of Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Lumbago, Sprains and Strains.

Buy Your Gift Bottle To-day!

MYSORE ANIMAL SHOW.

NEED FOR DONATIONS.

The Mysore Pinjarapole Society, which has for its object, not only the keeping of decrepit cattle alive, but the promotion of kindness to animals in every possible way, is reviving in connection with the Dasara of 1927 the annual Animal Show which has not been held since the outbreak of the War. The classes to be held are almost all for animals belonging to the poorer classes of the population, and every endeavour is to be made through them to promote and teach lessons of kindly treatment. The Society are very much hampered for want of funds and will be very grateful if public-spirited ladies and gentlemen will help them in making their prizes attractive. The prizes proposed to be offered may be graded into following classes:—A cup Value Rs. 20. A bangle Value Rs. 10. A large medal Rs. 3-8. A small medal. Rs. 3.

Persons willing to assist this worthy object, by giving a prize of any one of these classes or for any one of the events in the programme of the Show, to which publicity is given in another part of our columns, should kindly communicate to one of the two Secretaries of the Show, namely, Mr. H. L. Devaraj Urs, Vanivilas Road, Mysore, and Mr. C. Narayan Iyengar, Veterinary Officer, Mysore.

A Calcutta message says nearly fifty pounds of dynamite was used to break up the old ferry paddleboat "Princess Alice", lying aground at the Matiabruz landing stage.—Free Press.

PRINCES AND THEIR SUBJECTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CO-OPERATION

The "Indian States Review" writes:—

A valuable opportunity for the Princes to take counsel of their subjects, at least as a special case has arisen now. "The clearing of ground" which H. E. the Viceroy spoke of, is being vigorously carried out by the Princes among themselves. Presumably the Government of India is also active in this respect. The purely personal interest which the Princes maintain in these discussions and negotiations as a procedure which is in accordance with tradition, but does not make for the strength which the States as a whole possess for enforcing their rights. Experience has proved that the people of the States can fight as sternly as the Princes for securing the just rights of the States. The Kathiawar masses have taken up the case of Kathiawar ports unsolicited and the Jam Sahib now offers his co-operation and blessings for their undertaking. In Mysore, the people displayed the same concern in the question of subsidy as the authorities did when the reduction came, their rejoicings eclipsed the gratification that the Government felt. In the light of such support available from their subjects for their contention, the Princes would be wise in invoking this dormant co-operation in their discussion. A gesture to the subjects now would, besides reinforcing the position of the rulers, establish an understanding between them both which would in one step make up for the aloofness that has knowingly or unknowingly existed in the past. The opportunity should not be missed for any reason.

The British Indian legislatures are precluded from reviewing this question jointly with the Government and political leaders avoid entering into the thankless task for very many obvious reasons. No such self-imposed restrictions prevail upon the subjects of the States and no constitutional provisions stand in the way of the Princes allowing freedom of discussing on the problem for their subjects. Indeed, the Princes can teach a lesson to British India by ventilating the question in their States, better than the British Indian authorities do.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, E, Beadon Street, Room No. 11, Calcutta. V. P. allowed.

AN ETYMOLOGICAL

GUJARATI ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
Inevitable for every body.

Edited by M. B. BALSARE, Esq. Late Vice Principal, G. T. College, Ahmedabad.

Third Edition. Revised and enlarged and brought up-to-date.

Useful for all trades and professions. Contains brief phrases for telegraphic use. 1220 pages. Printed on good paper. Bound in cloth, title stamped with gold on one side and bake, size 10½ by 6½ inches.

Price Rs. 12.

Our special price Rs. 10 only (Postage free) for those who buy within 30 days from now.

Write to:—

RANCHHODLAL MOTILAL SHAH.
BOOK SELLER, Richey Road, 5
AHMEDABAD.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Branch at:—
COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Sartorial Experts that have cut a name for themselves.
Garments made from stock or from Customers' own material at prices that none can compete.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Not only Extra Size but Extra Quality also

ISHVERDAS & CO.,
ONE and ONLY ONE Distributors. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.
150 Years Reputation in each Packet.

FIRE INSURANCE

MILLOWNERS & MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

Do you know that 30 of the leading countries of the world have, during the last 20 years, taken effective steps to establish their own Insurance Companies for conserving the insurance premiums in their own countries? Governments have helped Insurance Companies by passing favourable legislations in favour of Companies even at a disadvantage to foreign companies. The patriotism of the business community of these countries has enabled Insurance Companies to become a real power, a large financial institution.

It is in your hands to make the Indian Insurance Companies as powerful financially in this country as Insurance Companies have become in other countries. We appeal to you for patronage to your own institutions and we hope that you will stand by these Indian Insurance Companies.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE VULCAN INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSCE. CO., LTD.,
THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GEN. INSCE. CO., LTD.,
THE INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
THE CRESCENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Insure with Indian Insurance Companies and Ensure India's Prosperity.

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,
CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD
Tel. No. 24777.

SYRIAN INDEPENDENCE.

RECOGNITION BY FRANCE

BUT CHAUVNISTS GAIN UPPER HAND

(From the Syrian Bureau of Information Cairo)—

The Syrian Question reached its acute stage in the League of Nations when the Mandates Commission fixed a date for a special session to discuss this question. This session was held in Rome from Feb. 16 to March 6th, and all phases of the Syrian tangle were considered. M. Robert de Kay, the French delegate, had to answer a host of questions about the conduct of affairs in Syria. The Mandates Commission had a detailed report from the Executive Committee of the Syrio Palestinian Congress about the conduct of affairs in Syria and about the causes of the Revolution, the contents of which were taken as the basis of discussion on most of the questions.

THE REPORT.

The Mandates Commission reported the results of its findigs to the Council of the League of Nations on March 8th, 1926, and closed its report with the following remarks:

"France proclaims that she follows in Syria no other aims but to aid the nations, whose Independence is recognized from this day, to acquire the capacity to exercise this Independence. It must therefore be admitted that the refusal to collaborate in the execution of the Mandate far from bringing nearer the date of emancipation, retards it. The impatience of the Syrian patriots which manifests itself at times in an attitude of indifference while at others in a hostile attitude to the Mandate, should from now and on be substituted by loyal collaboration. The Commission hopes that the energy expended by some Syrian elements to hinder the policy of the Mandatory power in the country and to denounce it elsewhere, will from now and on be put at the service of this policy."

When the Executive Committee of the Syrio-Palestinian Congress read these remarks which they considered directed to them, they realized the responsibility put upon them by the League of Nations and hastened to follow a course that would leave no place for doubt as to their readness to follow the advice of the League. They took every occasion to prove their eagerness for the return of peace to Syria and for the establishment of the relations between France and Syria on the basis of Friendship and Understanding. Accordingly then wrote of this to their delegates at Geneva and the President of the Committee went that year to Switzerland and France with the intention of basing all his efforts on the above resolutions.

During the Summer of that year there were signs, both in official and unofficial French circles, of a desire to put an end to the present Syrian troubles on a basis of understanding and agreement and the French Government allowed the Syrian Delegates to come to Paris. There they joined the President of the Executive Committee and together they carried lengthy negotiations with responsible French officials. During these negotiations the Delegates asked for instructions from the Executive Committee and the Committee wrote to all the leaders of the Syrian movement asking them to give their opinion of the way the Syrian question should be settled. In accordance with these answers a programme was formulated. Then a meeting was held in Cairo which was attended by all the Syrian patriots then found in the city and after lengthy discussions they agreed on the final form of the programme.

INDEPENDENCE RECOGNISED.

The following are some of the important points agreed upon.—

1.—The French Government recognizes the complete Independence of Syria and its right for Foreign Representation; to establish a National Government in agreement with the leaders of the Revolution and to stop the hostilities.

2.—To substitute the Mandate by a Treaty to be concluded between France and Independent Syria for fifteen years, limiting the rights and responsibilities and the mutual relations between the two nations on the lines of the treaty between Great Britain and Mesopotamia, with due regard to the differences of the two countries and the comparative advancement of the Syrians. This treaty not to become effective until after ratification by the French and Syrian Parliaments. The treaty recognizes France's favoured position and its priority in economic concessions, provided this does not violate the National Sovereignity. The treaty to be registered with the League of Nations which guarantees its execution.

3.—Syria to become a member of the League of Nations.

4.—To grant unconditional General amnesty to all those who are charged with political crimes and with no, reservations for the Personal Right which is usually guaranteed as a matter of course.

5.—To indemnify the victims of the Revolution.

CHAUVINISM AGAIN.

These negotiations did not have the expected ending, for after an agreement was almost reached on the vital points, the supporters of the policy of force and oppression in Syria got the upper hand over the supporters of the policy of conciliation and the French Foreign Ministry communicated to the Syrian delegates that the final settlement of the conditions that had been agreed upon would have to be postponed until M. Ponsot, the new French High Commissioner in Syria, makes a thorough investigation on the spot. After his return the French Government would communicate its final decision to the delegates. The delegates understood from this that their mission in Paris was ended. Accordingly they returned to Geneva and submitted to the League of Nations a report of their efforts in Paris and the consequences thereof.

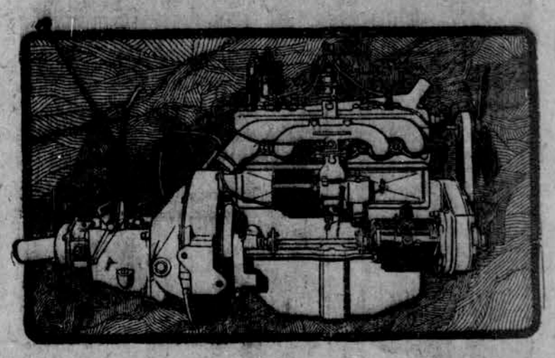
M. PONSOT RETURNS TO PARIS.

Early in 1927, M. Ponsot returned to Paris and there were signs, in French parliamentary and semi-official circles, of a desire to resume the efforts to come to an understanding. So the Committee was quick to seize this occasion. The Committee further understood that some of the French understood that some of the French official circles wanted that the Syrian side should begin by making public before the League Council in session at Geneva, in March, 1927, its desire to come to an understanding. The Syrian Delegation submitted to the League a letter on the subject.

After sending this letter the Syrian delegates went to Paris and resumed their efforts, but M. Ponsot returned to Syria before carrying any official negotiations or agreeing on a programme with the Syrian side. The Committee hopes that M. Ponsot carries with him a programme that would realise the Syrian national aspirations referred to in the Delegation's letter and contained in the programme of the Executive Committee and the programmes of all the other nationalist organisations.

The Committee expects to find in the Declarations of M. Ponsot a realisation of these aims and aspirations. These declarations and actions of M. Ponsot shall be of major importanee in establishing the course to be followed by the Executive Committee.

A NEW MOTOR!



20% Less Fuel Consumption

and Many Other New Features

A remarkable step forward in engineering accomplishment. Delivering greater results in performance than hitherto have been thought possible.

An important achievement in greater simplicity, smoothness and silence.

20% less fuel consumption!
15% more power!
20% faster acceleration!

New standard gear-shift transmission—new silent-action clutch—easier steering and 24 other important new features.

Smart new lines and colors.

Drive the car at your first opportunity and learn for yourself what an advance has been made in finer performance.

Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Branches: AT LAHORE, KARACHI and NAGPUR.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

STEVEN'S LIFTS

Over 1000 fixed in London, Manchester and Glasgow, &c., &c.

Estimate will be submitted on application.

SOLE AGENTS TO:—

A. & P. Steven Ltd.,
GLASGOW.

GARLICK & Co.
Engineers and IronFounders,
Jacob's Circle : BOMBAY.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PAINJESS STREET . BOMBAY

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS.
Block E.
Clive Buildings.
Calcutta.

Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods.

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Nigh

new Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water. dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin. keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

can be had only from CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop), M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

ANGEL

A "KESARI" IN THE MEDICAL WORLD AND AN "ANGLE" TO THE FEMALE WORLD.

"I feel quite happy to write to you about the marvellous effect of your "LODHRA". It is really a "Kesari" in the medical world and an "Angel" to the female world. I administered to the patient more than one bottle of Aletris Cordial, but in vain, where as your Lodhra, which I tried for the first time, has given me immense satisfaction. I am sure your Lodhra will immortalise your name and fame. After using the medicine the patient felt no pain during menses."

A. Venkatanarayana. Taluq Office, Pattikonda. KURNOOL Dt.

12 oz. Rs. 3. 6 oz. Rs. 1-10.

Manufactured by: KESARI KUTEERAM Indian Chemists & Druggists, Egmore, Madras.

Sole Representatives for Bombay: N. MAGANLAL & CO., 49, Esplanade Road, Post Box, 68, BOMBAY.

Available from leading medical Stores.

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co., SUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR RELIABLE JEWELLERY Go to NAROTAMDAS BHAU, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay. All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565, prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

CRESCENT BALM

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA FOUR

New Office Model Price Rs. 195/- Net. SOLE AGENTS:— S. NAVALKAR & SONS, 3, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1886. WORLD-KNOWN Pure Medicated and Scented

G. GHOSE'S TIL OIL

Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc. AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c. in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.

It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.

Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

G. GHOSE, Dacca, Mymensingh

20, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta—Hamilton Road, Delhi—and Bombay.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co. MERCHANT TAILORS (Princess Street, Bombay.) Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

COOK—EASY

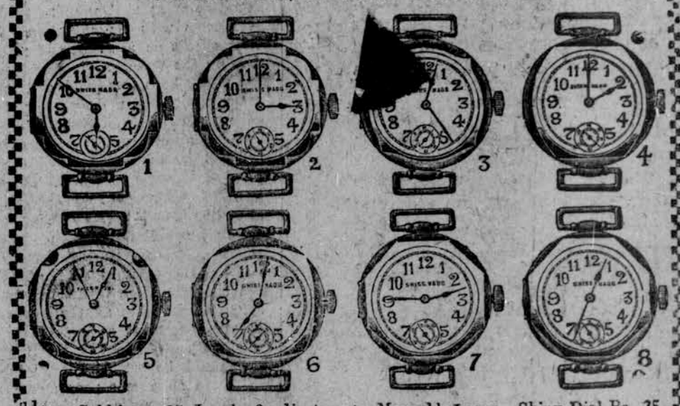
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co., BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE

BOMBAY AGENTS:— MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO. Girgaum Back Road.

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!

MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
9ct. do. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18

WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX

L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER

The oldest and only genuine Insecticide

Destroys Bugs, flies, ants, etc.

Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS

The oldest and only genuine Insecticide

Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.

Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST. Tram Terminus, Girgaum. opp. Majestic Cinema

Typewriter Accessories

DERBY

Typewriter Ribbons to suit any machines, Oil Cans, Brushes, Typewriter Stands, Carbon Papers, etc., etc.

DERBY

Envelope openers Rs. 20 each.

Can be had from:—

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO. Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tami (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madras.

SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT

USE THE BEST MEDIUM For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the largest circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to: THE MANAGER, Post Box 316, Madras. INDIA

That Ulcerated Leg will heal up when the blood is cleansed with Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

Illustrated Supplement.

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	„ 10	„ 12-8
3 Months	„ 5	„ 6 4
1 Month	„ 1-14	„ 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The Bombay Chronicle

'BOMBAY CHRONICLE'
Sunday Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1927

RAJKOT COLLEGE PRINCES.

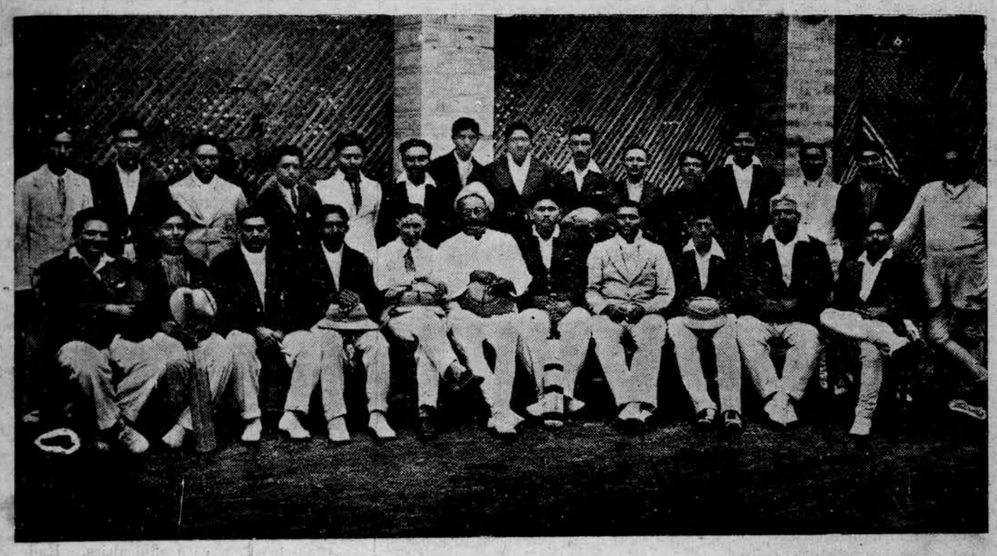


Photo: Mehta.
An interesting cricket match was played recently between the Kumars studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and the past Kumars who are now ruling princes.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

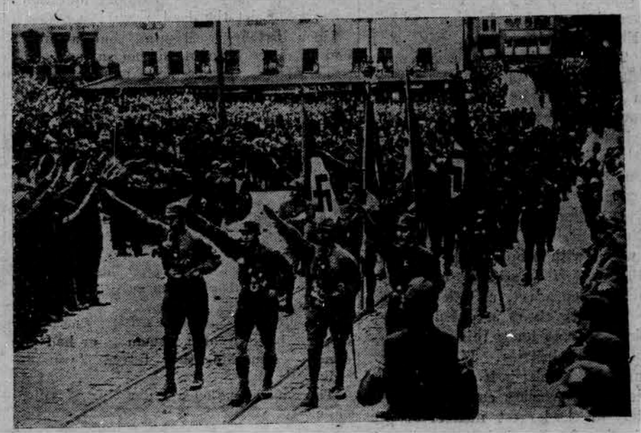
A photo of the social gathering of the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal of the Social Service League which was held recently.

H. H. The Maharaja of Irapura was invested with ruling powers of his State by the Governor of Bengal. The Mahara in the centre. H. E. the Governor on the right and Lady Jackson on the left.

Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, whose distinguished grandfather Bakshi Bacche Rao rendered yeoman service to the present Ruling House of Mysore during the period when Mysore was restored to the Hindu Dynasty. He is now sixty-five and recently retired from the office of Minister for Forests, after nearly 30 years of meritorious service rendered to the State.

Rao Bahadur Hanmanthrao Ramnath, Chairman, Reception Committee, Vyapari Conference, which was held recently in Poona.

Sir Shadilal, Chief Judge of the Punjab High Court, who returned recently from England.



P. P. A.
The Nationalist Party in Germany has been securing increasing sympathy of the public. Troops marching through Nuremberg.

Abqadr Mohammed Usman Khan, His Afghan Majesty's Consul at Bombay.

P.P.A.
Sir Norcot Warren, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India who retired recently.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM IN MYSORE.

NEW METHODS FOR INCREASING OUTPUT.

Experience elsewhere has shown that unless industrial methods are brought into play in the development of agriculture, a limit is soon reached when further development becomes practically impossible In spite of the vicissitudes of the seasons and uncertainties of rainfall, land in India can be made to yield much higher returns by means of improved methods of cultivation and application of more capital but both these factors are kept in check by the general poverty of the agriculturists, the smallness of their holdings and their inability to derive sufficient profit from the cultivation of their lands. At the very best, the bulk of the agriculturists even when the seasons are good, are able to save little in the way of surplus to utilize it as capital for improving their lands, while owing to their indebtedness they are seldom able to dispose of their crops to the best advantage. It is therefore very necessary that means should be devised to enable the agriculturists as a first measure to be able to get their products dealt by machinery, where such processes are necessary for marketing them within some convenient distance from their villages. A few examples will illustrate the meaning of this suggestion.

The most important agricultural crops in a country like Mysore are (1) ragi, (2) rice, (3) cotton, (4) oil seeds. (5) grams and other pulses, (6) sugar-cane. There is mulberry also which is used in rearing cocoons.

COTTON GINNING.

The growing of cotton is confined to certian districts of the State. Ginning factories and presses have been established in Davangere, the main centre of the cotton trade and recently in Chitaldrug. Efforts are being made to start small gins in the interior also. The experience of the cotton industry and the rice industry also to a certain extent shows how in the case of any crop which requires to be dealt with by machinery before it can be usually sold a system soon springs up by which the raiyat is able to take his cotton direct to a factory in some central place and save some of the middle men's profit. The fairly prosperous condition in the State of the cotton grower at present is due to the fact that he is able to take his cotton crop to the ginning factory and sell it under conditions of fair competition.

As regards sugar-cane, cultivation has reached a high standard in many places, but considerable improvements is possible everywhere. I shall concern myself with the industrial side of it, viz., the manufacture of Gur or jaggery. The use of our improveyd type of sugar-cane mill-driven by a pair of bullocks known as the Nahan mill, and other adaptations of the same is pretty common in the State. Owing to cost of transport, etc., the price of this mill is relatively high.

If such machinery can be easily manufactured locally and when this is done, still further impetus will be given to sugar-cane cultivation.

It is true that the cost of production may be considerably reduced by large scale manufacture and mass production but the requirements of a compact area like the Mysore State are likely to be sufficient for a fairly sized factory.

LOCAL MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The question of making suitable arrangements locally for the manufacture of agricultural implements is a very important one. It is not safe to depend for the requirements of any country in this connection entirely on foreign supplies. The advantages of such manufacture locally are (1) it provides means of occupation and training to local people, (2) considerable impetus is given to the use of such implements by the efforts made to sell, (3) local conditions and needs will be constantly studied and suitable improvements designed. The disadvantages are that the machines may be crude, but this Government may help by providing proper technical assistance. My point is that the prices now charged for agricultural implements are too high and they cannot be brought down while the article continues to be the monopoly of a partien'ar firm, and it is not possible to give effect to improvements local owners demand.

The development of agriculture is greatly handicapped in India by deficiency of water. In Mysore, irrigation is dependent upon tanks (the supply to which is precarious) and to a certain extent on river channels. In other cases the agriculturists has to depend entirely on the rainfall. Conditions are not altogether favourable for the development of any extensive system of well irrigation in many parts of the State, owing to geological conditions, but the raiyats can get much benefit if some help is given to them to utilize under-ground supplies. There are many places where wells can be sunk, capable of irrigating from 3 to 15 acres and many banks of rivers from which water can be pumped over larger areas. Pumping of water by machinery is not economical unless very valuable crops are grown. It is difficult to induce people to combine and set up a common plant. It will be necessary for some time to deal only with the individual cultivator, having a sufficiently large holding and some capital. A large number of oil engines from 3 to 7 H.P. capable of running a 2 to 4 inch pump has been supplied in the State and found to work successfully. Owing to the high cost of oil fuel, a cheaper class of engine is required and this is a matter for Government action. A 2 H.P. Gas engine was got specially designed and tried in the State but the results are not very encouraging. One great advantage of scattering machinery all over India is the great educative effect it has and the stimulus it indirectly gives to a desire for improvement all round.

SERICULTURE.

Sericulture is one of the most important susbidiary industries in the State. The present area under mulberry cultivation is nearly 50,000 acres and about 15 million lbs. of cocoons are produced on an average in the State, capable of yielding 1 million lbs. of silk. The extent of mulberry cultivation is at present determined to a certain extent in the State by the price of silk. Careful enquiry shows that the profits of commercial crops grown by the raiyats in any particular area approach a common level. For instance, in places where mulberry is grown, its competitors are sugar-cane, potatoes, onions etc. When the price of silk is high the profit from mulberry cultivation is high and the area automatically increases but when the prices fall and profits from other forms of cultivation are better, they are preferred.

But there is no reason why sericulture should not be made the most profitable of agricultural industries in such parts of India as those in which the climatic and other conditions are suitable. The silkworm reared in Bengal and Mysore is of the polyvoltine type and the smallness of the cocoons with the smaller length of the fibre is more than made up by the frequency of the crops. But the following difficulties prevent any extensive developments. Sericulture can be carried on successfully only as a cottage industry for the rearing of the worms requires so much personal attention that it cannot be left entirely to hired labour. Mulberry is grown except in some parts of the Mysore District as an irrigated crop and is dependent on water-supply from tanks and wells. Very often the water-supply fails and the rearing has to be suspended during the summer months. The seed used is not disease-free. Arrangements are made in Mysore to supply disease-free seed through Government and licensed grainages but only a small portion of the requirements can be met this way. The raiyat has conservative objections to use seed except that he is used to and it takes considerable time before his prejudice against cources of seed supply produced under proper scientific methods can be overcome. Owing to the poverty of the raiyats the rearing is also carried on under the most unhygienic conditions in badly ventilated rooms and under filthy surroundings. For these reasons, though the raiyat can take several crops here he scarcely gets more than one or two good crops and even then the cocoons are of poor quality. If these defects can be overcome, even with the existing area under mulberry cultivation without further expansion, the silk production in India can be considerably increased. As it is, in spite of cheap labour and the frequency of the crops, the price of cocoons judged by the quantity or the quality of the silk produced is relatively the highest in India when compared with Japan and Italy.

REELING.

All the cocoons produced in Mysore are reeled locally or in the neighbouring parts of British India such as Kollegal. The silk produced is coarse but suited to the fabrics woven in Southern India. The reeling is carried on by means of very primitive methods but there are two power driven filatures in Mysore, one belonging to the Mysore Government and the other to a private concern. Though a very high standard has been reached in these filatures there have been some dificulties in marketing this silk. The price at which it can be produced places it beyond the reach of the ordinary weaver and the class of fabrics made by him does not require such finer varieties. It can be used to a certain extent for very high class silk goods manufactured in Benares but the demand for this is limited. As regards foreign markets such as France, Italy and America, the quantity that these up-to-date filatures now produces is too small to make an impression on these markets. What with fluctuations in exchange and the special requirements of trade in those countries which it is difficult to study from here, the price realised in foreign markets is not a sufficient inducement to build up any extensive foreign business. Moreover, to cater for these markets requires the maintenance of a high standard of uniformity and quality which it is not always possible to keep up.

Attempts have been made in Mysore to improve the size of cocoons by cross breeding from foreign varieties and very successful results have been attained. It has been suggested that for one crop univoltine eggs may be imported from France or Italy and in places where the mulberry tree can be grown, the Cashmere system has been advocated and crops taken from the foreign varieties. This system may be tried in localities where the climate conditions are similar to those of Cashmere but in other places the danger of intermixture and the ultimate deterioration of the races is too great to justify any such system being tried except under conditions of rigid control. There is, however, no doubt that if there are proper safeguards and trained men and the raiyats is not allowed to produce further seed, this profit may be considerably increased by allowing him to raise crop from univoltine seed.

If the cost of the cocoons could be reduced and some help given by Government in this preliminary stages for the Indian silk to establish itself in all the Indian markets, automatically there will be a great expansion of the silk industry. This will also place us in a most advantageous position to produce silk for foreign markets.

WEAVING.

The weavers as is well-known are very conservative. If they have been in the habit of getting silk from a particular customer or particular market they never have any idea of changing and have very strong prejudices against any other silk. In this way there are innumerable barriers for a truly mobile market in India. It is here that the Industries Department can give the best help. They havev properly equipped weaving factories and through these and by means of their demonstrators efforts should be systematically made to popularize Indian silk.

Except in Mysore there are no facilities for undergoing training in Sericulture. So also Mysore is the only place where specially trained men are employed for scientific and research work. It is very necessary to have a properly equipped Research Institute with a school for training, and Bangalore offers the best scope for such an Institution.

It is true that large quantities of artificial silk are being imported into India and many of the weavers have begun to use it There is no likelihood of such artificial silk becoming a serious competitor and ruining the silk industry completely. The uses for which raw silk can be put place it in a class by itself and as there is a natural limit to its production due to the fact that it is not easy to multiply cocoons, Government need not have any fears by offering special encouragement to the development of the Sericulture Industry that the industry will cease to be a source of profit to those that follow it.

IMPORTANCE OF MARKETS.

In this connection it is necessary to emphasize one or two points. It is not sufficient to deal with increase of production without reference to special efforts to extend local markets and encourage local use and find further markets. As an ordinary raiyat is unable by himself to show sufficient enterprise to do these things and there is no proper co-operation among them, it is in these things that Government can effectvely help them by taking over the preliminary and experimental work and investigation either directly or by means of subsidies. There is no reason whatever why the Indian weaver should not manufacture brocade and other high class silk goods that are made by hand and supply them to foreign markets. Moreover, though India is the country using the largest quantities of gold lace, there are no proper factories and the one or two that have been opened have had a precarious existence. Silk waste now produced by the reelers could be greatly increased in price by a little more attention to take it out clean. All this silk waste is taken by foreign countries like Italy and Switzerland. There is a market for spun silk in India. England takes filature silk waste readily. This is an industry that can be very profitably organized by proper attention. In the case of a commodity like silk it would be most dangerous to confine oneself to any particular stage of the industry but the whole question from the production of the cocoon to the establishment of markets has to be dealt with comprehensively.

In India the British Empire possesses a country which with proper help can complete with other silk markets and render the Empire independent, of other supplies of silk. The help thus afforded may in time enable India to make this one of her most important industries. If we analyze the labour, etc., involved, it will be found that Sericulture furnishes employment proportionately to the largest number of people and is therefore an industry eminently suited to Indian conditions.

I may also advert to the serious loss caused by a want of a proper co-ordination of efforts between the different parts of India where this industry is carried on. Cashmer, for instance, produces filature reeled silk. It has its own system for fixing prices. Bengal also carries on its industry in its own way. A proper understanding and more intelligent co-ordination of activities is necessary between the Governments of these different countries in order to make the industry get the greatest profit to the country and eliminate unfair competition.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The raiyats are kept fully employed only at certain seasons. At others they have much spare time. The dividing line between agricultural and industrial work is not very marked. Many artizans and craftsmen such as weavers own lands and follow agricultural occupations also. The commonest industries are basket-making, rope-making, mat-making, etc., supplying some of their ordinary necessities. In the case of weavers, whether cotton or woollen, weaving is a main occupation. Sheep rearing is carried on as an independent occupation. Cattle-rearing however is a subsidiary occupation. Poultry-keeping is a very minor industry. By fruit culture, flowers can be made to add considerably to the occupations and the income of the villagers. The villager should be moved out of his inertia. He should be able to find a market for the results of his efforts. There is a great scope for useful propagandistic work in this connection. Cotton spinning was at one time an important subsidiary occupation. The earnings from it can be low. Unless a special market is created for the yarn there are difficulties in selling it. With proper organization however, there is no reason why this should not become an important subsidiary occupation.

There is no direct contact between the producers and sellers at present. Statistical information supplied in the way of forecasts is not altogether reliable. Information about local and foreign markets is scanty. The financial facilities for local people to enter into such trade are inadequate. Mere increase of production unless efforts are made simultaneously to provide better markets and help the local people to take part in such trade will not give all the impetus needed for the advancement of agriculture.

HERMIT'S LIVING TOMB.

18 YEARS UNDERGROUND AMONG RATS AND SKELETONS.

The Paris correspondent of "The Sunday News' writes:—

A man who has lived in the catacombs of Paris for 18 years and who did not know there had been a World War has been brought to the surface by workmen who discovered the strange individul's retreat among the skeletons of the ancient underground galleries.

The queer hermit gave his name as Francois Dublot, age 53, no profession. He looked more like a tattered ghost than a human being and when asked to explain his estrangement from the world he had some difficulty in making himself understood. He had been silent for 18 years, and his vocal chords had become almost paralysed.

The scraps of the Central Markets had been his food. Through subterranean passages known only to himself the man had crawled to an isolated part of the Halles district every night and had gathered the odds and ends of vegetables and poultry upon which he lived, and which he shared with the rats his only companions in the damp, skeleton lined hole he called his home.

"YOU FOOLS."

For drinking purposes he had used the water from a leaking pipe which trickled down the wall of his cave and collected in a little pool. Occasionally he had washed and set, cut his hair and shaved himself with an old razor in the dim light that came through a fissure in the vault which separated him from the underground corridors occasionally visited by tourists.

Still, he looked so cadaverous when "exhumed" by the catacomb workers that they were afraid to touch him.

"Now you have done it, you fools," he growled, in answer to their questions. "Can't you let the dead sleep?"

Upon further questioning, and after he had been brought to the surface and scrubbed by a sympathetic market woman, he seemed to be willing to talk, but what he said was almost inarticulate, owing to the long disuse of his voice.

"It is better down below than up here," he said, and "I want to go back. Here it is impossible to think. Everybody is fussing so. The women especially. There is rest where I live. Let me go back, please."

Asked for the reason of his isolation, the dishevelled phantom only raised his shoulders.

"Was it because you hated the world, was it because of a woman or had you done something that forced you into hiding?"

The man smiled a ghastly, cynical smile.

"You ask many questions at the same time," he grumbled. "May be I hate the world. Perhaps I wanted to forget a woman who had betrayed me. Let me go back."

At the police station it was found that a man named Dublot had lived in that neighbourhood 20 years ago, working in a small library and leading an honest life, but that he had disappeared without leaving a trace of his whereabouts.

"Did you not find it lonesome down there?" asked the police lieutenant, in trying to wake the man from his mental lethargy.

"I was not alone," answered the poor wretch in cavernous tones. "I had my thoughts, my meditations, and the rats. In the beginning I had a cat. The rats ate it."

"But what were your thoughts?"

"I thought of what the three million dead men down there had thought when they found out the trickeries of their women. Rats are better companions. They provided company for the Christians in the catacombs of Rome when the beasts of the arena were waiting to tear their flesh. Let me go back to my tomb. It is better than your life of pretence and shame."

The man had not heard of the World War. When he was told about it, he reflected a moment and then said:—

"Look sharp and you will find that a woman was at the bottom of it all."

The unfortunate recluse was placed in charge of the Assistance Publique.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XX.

"Not lightning, but the headlights of the car, your Highness!"

"I am extremely sorry your Highness has had this very disagreeable experience," he said. "But Lalji found the telephone out of action at the hut. Very likely the storm is responsible for that. Not knowing what else to do, he walked on towards Rajmere, where, luckily, he fell in with me as I was driving to my own house from Sir Rajendra's. I had driven him home after seeing the visitor off, and had gone in and stayed awhile. Most fortunately, as it turned out. Will your Highness be pleased to step in?"

With a tiny shudder, His Highness did as requested. Ajit followed and slammed the door to. Bryan took the vacant seat beside the driver, and the car swiftly slid away.

Very soon the few lights left on in Rajmere came into view. The eastern gate through which they had passed out four hours earlier was still kept open for the return of the prince, and Ajit called a few words of command to the sleepy sentinel, who saluted and proceeded to make all secure.

"Do not close the gate," he commanded. "I shall return quickly."

On the outskirts of the city a few handsome houses, in their own spacious grounds, were dotted about, and behind high walls in this direction were the lofty turrets and many-arched, gauze-shrouded windows of the zenana.

Lights shone in the tower and in several of the windows.

"They are up late!" said His Highness, as they bowled swiftly along.

"It is a great event, the Princess Chundra coming out of purdah," said Ajit conversationally. "She is probably still talking about it—telling them all about the dinner, and how successfully she managed the various implements."

"I expect that must be it," said His Highness. "Knives and forks naturally present serious difficulties." They drew up under the portico, and the guard saluted.

Ajit held open the door and bowed low as his prince descended. Then:

"You will excuse me, sir," he said. "It is late. Have I leave to go? I am due at Sachana in the early morning."

"Certainly. Good night." The Maharajah, beginning to ascend the wide marble steps, paused, turned, and said; "Thank you, Ajit. You have been very good."

Ajit bowed low in acknowledgment ere he re-entered his own high-powered car and was driven away.

The Maharajah, followed by his A.D.C., passed up the grand staircase and traversed the corridors to his own apartment.

"I am frightened," said Flame, as for a second they stood together, her hand closely held in his. "Did he see, do you think?"

"No!" lied Bryan, knowing that unless Ajit's eyes were closed in sleep he must have seen. The headlights of his car were good. They had shone like searchlights on the scene in the verandal Ajit must have seen the prince ly within the circle of his, Bryan's, arms their two forms merged into one, their faces one blur in the moonlight.

In the shadowy corridor they clung together.

"I am glad you know," said Flame. "But it's frightfully dangerous. Good night, beloved!"

About the door of the prince's apartment his Arab bodyguard stood motionless, their weapons grounded. Through the looped-back curtains a dim light burned beside the bed, and near by the two old story-tellers still squatted patiently.

His Highness hung back a second.

"I do not insult you by asking you to tell no one," he whispered. "I know you will not make things more difficult for me by a word or a glance."

"Can you ask?" Bryan answered gaily. "My life is yours. I would die you any day; you know it."

"I know! Forgive me, but we must guard the secret more carefully than ever. I think the storm has upset me! I am quite unnerved. But we will talk of this again. At least every morning we will ride together; that will be something.

"All will be well," said Bryan. "Good night again."

His Highness passed into the dimness of the room.

At the sound of his tread the story-tellers, whose faces had been sunken in their voluminous garments, raised their heads and saw their prince. They rose from their squatting position, salaaming deeply, ready to take up their nightly privilege of soothing His Highness to sleep.

"It is late!" said the prince in Hindi. "I am fatigued and would sleep. You may depart, and to-morrow night I will hear from you the tale of the eighteenth Doll."

With muttered thanks and salaams, they passed out between the guard and were gone.

The prince passed into his dressing-room and closed the door, thankful for sanctuary at last.

Bryan, as he walked the silent corridors to his own quarters, was reflecting furiously. He saw danger everywhere. The situation bristled with difficulties. Had Ajit seen? He had come upon them so swiftly, so silently. Reluctantly Bryan decided that he must have seen. Who knew how long he had been there! It was deuced awkward. Bryan's teeth came together viciously.

"Hell!" he muttered, as thought threw the scene on the screen of memory. He paused in his undressing, one hand clapsed about an ankle, while the whole amazing story came back to him. Dick dead, and——Flame! Flame!

The feel of her arms as they clung about him was the most vivid sensation which emerged from the welter of his hectic thoughts.

"I wonder what friend Ajit made of that—if he saw," muttered Bryan. "I'll wager, whatever he thinks, he is far off the actual fact. The truth is too fantastic for ordinary mortals to imagine."

He was very much the exultant male as he rapidly undressed. He would protect her; with him she would be safe, the wonderful, wonderful little thing.

Later, and more soberly: "Thank God she's got Durgadas lying across her threshold. Was there ever such a girl?"

Yet there was method in her madness. It was true what she had said about the minorities. Her grandfather's had been a case in point. And Daljit's little son was now only nine. It would mean her playing the part for another nine years. He grasped her plan in its entirety, judging what he did not know by the portion he had seen—the just rule; the nursing of the revenue; the absence of alchol and of those wild carousals, those insane extravagances, Nautch girls and the rest, which had marked the two preceding reigns.

"I wonder"—Bryan's thoughts reverted uneasily to the day of the boar-hunt—"I wonder who was responsible for that attempt to make His Highness drunk? Ajit had been in my mind, I admit. If so, it shows he suspects, and if he saw, to-night—and I scarcely see how he could fail to see—it makes it damned awkward, and—dangerous."

He stirred uneasily under the thin coverlet.

The grit of her, though!

"The plucky, plucky little girl," thought Bryan, as he thumped and turned his pillow once again.

Perplexities forgotten, his last waking thought was of joy that he was there to serve her: that the secret, please God, was known to none other than they two. Durgadas and Lakshmi did not count.

Flame alive! The wonder of this one fact blotted out all the dangers which already he saw banked up on their horizon.

What would happen to her, if the thing became known? Ajit! The Resident! Those Exalted Personages over there in England?

"My life is hers!" was his last thought. "May I always be near when she needs help"—and on the thought fell fast asleep.